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Prince's good-bye



Prince Charles, now nearly two years old, is held up by his nanny as he waves good-bye to his mother from the wall of Clarence House, London, as Princess Elizabeth leaves to watch the ceremony of the Trooping of the Colour at the Horse Guards' Parade.—(AP Photo).

CUSTOMS SHIPS SAIL FROM HK

All the 20 Chinese Maritime Customs vessels left Hong Kong yesterday after an order to this effect had been issued to the crews of the vessels by the Communist authorities in Canton, it was learned last night.

Local authorities concerned with the movement of the vessels, when approached by the "China Mail", confirmed that the vessels were outside Hong Kong waters by evening.

No information on the destination of the vessels could be obtained yesterday, although it was earlier reported that the Chinese Communist authorities

had ordered the vessels to proceed to Canton.

The vessels which left Hong Kong yesterday included four "Y" class vessels of 200 tons each, the Hai Kong, Hai Tai, Hai Ning and Hai Yung.

It was understood that the vessels were re-armed before proceeding out to sea yesterday. The vessels have been in Hong Kong since last year.

The Nationalists ordered them to proceed to Taiwan last October when the Communists took over Canton, but the order was ignored by the crews of the vessels.

While in Hong Kong, the vessels did not fly the Communist flag of five stars on a red background, but continued to fly their Customs flag of a yellow cross on a green background, although the crew shifted their allegiance to the Communist Government in China after the fall of Canton to the Reds.

It was believed that the vessels would have been transferred to Canton earlier if it had not been for the Nationalist blockade of the Pearl River estuary which was lifted only recently after the occupation of the Ladrone Islands by the Communists.

New landings near HK

Taipei, June 15. Nationalist marines were reported to have landed yesterday on several islands of the Wanshan group South West of Hong Kong which neither side had previously occupied.

The report came from the official Central News Agency's correspondent aboard a Nationalist warship stated to be then in the Pearl River estuary leading to Canton the day before.

The correspondent quoted a Nationalist guerrilla chieftain as saying bad weather prevented intended reinforcement of Red holdings in the Wanshan by 3,000 troops massed for this purpose in the vicinity of Macao.

The correspondent said there were only 200 Communist troops on Nanshanwei, one of the islands in the Wanshan, but they were on the verge of starvation because the Nationalist blockade had cut their supply line.—Associated Press.

THE WEATHER

At 0600 GMT (3 p.m. HKST), from a depression over the Gulf of Tonkin, the trough of low pressure extends North Eastward through South China to the North of Formosa, thence Eastward across the Luzon Sea to a depression eastward about 300 miles to the South of Japan. Pressure is relatively low to the East of Luzon.

Today's Forecast: Moderate, fresh locally, SW winds. Cloudy with occasional showers. Conditions rather warm.

Yesterday's weather:
Maximum: 28.3 deg. F.
Minimum: 23.3 deg. F.
Rainfall: 0.11 in.
Humidity: 74%
Wind: 14 mph, gusts to 20 mph.
Sunshine: 4.5 hours.
Sea: 1-4 ft. (1-2 ft. in the morning).
Direction of surface wind: 150-160 deg.
Direction of surface current: 150-160 deg.

At 10 a.m. on June 16, 1950:
Sun: 10:05 a.m. to 5:05 p.m.
Moon: 11:15 a.m. to 11:15 p.m.
Mercury: 77-85 deg. F.
Wind: 11-15 mph.
Sea: 1-2 ft.
Humidity: 74-85%
Sunshine: 4.5 hours.
Direction of surface wind: 150-160 deg.
Direction of surface current: 150-160 deg.

FOREIGN BUSINESS' FUTURE IN SHANGHAI "PRECARIOUS"

British ship released by Nationalists

Taipei, June 15. The British steamer Tai Chung Shan, seized by Nationalists three months ago, was released at 4 p.m. yesterday and sailed immediately for Hong Kong.

The ship was seized near occupied Amoy and escorted to Kachung (Taiwan) in South West Taiwan where she was held until her release.

—Associated Press.

RUSSIAN ATOMIC STRENGTH

New York, June 15. Reports that Russia may have six atom bombs on hand by next autumn, and soon may be producing them at the rate of 25 a year, were quoted by a military expert yesterday.

The expert, Navy Commander William T. Greenhalgh, quoted an unidentified authority in giving his figures before 350 selected civilians and reserve officers at a session of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces.

He said other authorities may have other ideas on the matter. He offered no conclusions of his own.

"The Russians cannot keep their secrets forever, although they are past masters in the art of hiding and delaying facts about themselves," he said.

Greenhalgh said Soviet aviators who fled Russia have told of 44 airfields in East Siberia—a likely take-off point for an attack on the U.S. North West.

Russia, he said, may have 10,000 warplanes capable of use in combat, plus a reserve of 10,000. The Soviet factories might be able to turn out 60,000 aircraft a year if necessary, he said.

He estimated the Russian factories are turning out about 200 jet fighters a month and about 20 bombers.

The Navy officer said Russia's guided missile and rocket programme is about equal to America's. The Red Army has 7,000 tanks to the U.S. 7,000. He did not believe war is either imminent or inevitable.

Russia lacked facilities for a global war and had not the know-how for mass production of big bombers.

—Associated Press.

CHURCHILL IN ACCIDENT

London, June 15. Mr. Winston Churchill escaped without injury today when his car was involved in a collision with a car on route to Ascot race track.

When friends in the Royal Enclosure asked Mrs. Churchill about the accident, she replied: "We had a little bump."—United Press.

Marathon session in the Commons

London, June 15. The Labour Government last night and today kept back repeated Opposition attempts in the House of Commons to unseat it.

Labour's victory in the opening of the debate on its finance bill, however, was only the first round in a bitter battle which will keep the political situation in turmoil for several days.

During the hours-long session, which began on Wednesday night and dragged on into the morning hours today, Labour won a series of votes by margins ranging from a high of 14 to a low of 11 votes.

Mr. Winston Churchill's Conservatives, hopeful of winning a vote of non-confidence and thus forcing a new general election, plan to submit more than 100 amendments to the bill which implements provisions for the budget.

In the voting, thus far, they have been supported by the tiny Liberal Party. The party whips of the Labour, Conservative and Liberal Parties ordered all members able to walk to turn out for the voting.

The Commons adjourned at 11 p.m. after sitting without a break for 10 hours and 20 minutes.

The Government had threatened to keep the House in continuous session until Friday noon but relented after the Opposition ceased its nightlong filibuster.

About 870 weary Government and Opposition members sat out the lengthy session, afraid to even cat-nap in some far corners of Westminster Palace for fear they might miss the vital vote.

The Commons floor was littered with paper and at least a dozen members were sleeping soundly on their benches—members were immediately called to order.

The only spectators were six reporters and two male students.

The Government scored its first major victory by defeating a Conservative motion to abolish the 100 per cent increase in the petrol tax. The vote was 202 to 288.

When the petrol tax was originally voted on April 26, Labour quashed through a vote of 288 to 202.

Comments by British Chamber of Commerce MOST UNCERTAIN FUTURE

The future of foreign business enterprises in Shanghai remains in precarious balance: this is the implication in the annual report of the British Chamber of Commerce of that city for 1949-50, which was presented at its annual meeting on June 7.

"Any enterprise which has a large labour force, and particularly if it is dependent upon the import of raw materials and the sale of its products in China, is faced with a most uncertain future," according to the report, copies of which have just reached Hong Kong.

"On the other hand, those firms which have low overheads and still see possibilities of trading, particularly in the export field, may well consider that it is too soon to say that it is time to shut their doors."

There can be no doubt that China must have foreign trade, and equally it must be certain that much of that trade will pass through Shanghai.

The report expresses the most sincere hope that establishment of Sino-British diplomatic relations will soon be brought to a conclusion, "for then it will be possible for both Governments to make clear to each other the difficulties which are confronting their merchants and to bring about a greater understanding of their mutual problems."

During the next year, the report says, there will unfold before the business men of Shanghai the picture of the future of China's foreign trade. "Maybe it will conform to the 'Design of State Trading'; maybe there will be a transition period in which private enterprise and Government trading will go hand in hand. In either case British merchants and industrialists will hope that they will be able to adapt themselves to changing conditions and that there will still be a place for their enterprise. The versatility which they have shown during the past year will no doubt enable them to fit themselves into the new circumstances as they develop."

Among other subjects the report issued in the form of a printed booklet, reports in detail on taxation, exports and imports, and the Chinese Government's financial policy.

On the financial question, the report says the Government succeeded in achieving its deflationary objective by price control, increasing rice stocks, sale of victory bonds, rigorous enforcement of taxation, close control of the vote issue and an unrelenting tight money policy.

But, it adds, the treatment applied by the People's authorities to correct the evils left behind by the Kuomintang "has been so severe that it has had a most serious and debilitating effect on the whole economy of this area, causing great loss to both Chinese and foreign business houses alike. Today Shanghai as an international trading, industrial and banking metropolis is nearer collapse than it has ever been before."

Exports almost impossible

On exports, the report says that private merchants found it almost impossible to recommence trading, even on a limited scale, due to the uncertainties brought about by numerous new regulations on arbitrary exchange rates and fears created by the monopolistic tendencies of the new regime.

Official organizations for trading had quickly become active in correcting the evils left behind by the Kuomintang. For some months it was impossible for private trade to compete with the methods of operation of these organizations.

In Shanghai, practically all trading was placed under the control of the Export Department of the East China Trading Corporation. At the beginning of the new year this department was sub-divided and reorganized into various trading companies with the object of specializing in the most important export commodities. These companies, which were active in the collection and sale of such articles as silk, tea, etc. products, and also in the collection and sale of such commodities as cotton, wool, etc. were reported to be in a state of collapse.

Vexed subject

"On the one hand, it is clear that the vigorous measures taken to extend the scope of taxation and collect promptly have been major factors in the stabilization of the Jiaoping; on the other, it cannot be denied that the dose of medicine administered has, as already pointed out, proved nearly fatal to the blocked and stagnant port of Shanghai."

Continuing on this vexed subject, the report declares: "It is probably fair to say that despite anomalies the scale of taxation would not have been excessive had Shanghai been conducting even a restricted normal trade during the period. But with everything at a standstill, the burden was a very heavy one, and the methods of taxation were extremely rigorous. Indeed the effect of some taxation, particularly the Land Tax, has proved ruinous to a number of business, cultural and charitable organizations in Shanghai."

Import problems

As regards imports, the report says the new regime's policy was much like that in operation previously. "In practice there was no quota allocations and virtually no import licences except in respect of purchases by the Government, which carried the right to purchase foreign exchange. At the same time licences to import against finance by 'self-provided foreign exchange' were freely obtainable in respect of goods on the list of 'permitted imports.' A link system was also introduced whereby importation of raw cotton is allowed against the export of a corresponding value of manufactured cotton textiles."

"These arrangements," the Chamber says, "clearly provided almost no scope for the British importer, who could not import goods for which he was unable to remit payment."

It adds that State monopolies and taxation are still uncertain factors as far as the private trader, both foreign and Chinese, is concerned, with the result that merchants are not yet willing to enter into commitments on a large scale. Gradually, a certain amount of confidence is being regained, particularly as the assistance of private merchants has been sought in the effort to revive trade.

"It is difficult to forecast the future, but as the new regime have shown a realistic approach to many of their difficulties it is hoped that they will also realize that there are many benefits to be derived by competitive trading, such as is only possible through the medium of private merchants."

The Chamber says it is extremely difficult to report on the taxation question fairly.

Mystery haze still covers mid-Pacific

Honolulu, June 15. A vast haze still hovered over the Middle Pacific today, covering possibly 2,000,000 square miles.

Scientists say it is not an atomic mist, since Geiger counters showed no radioactivity.

Just nature on a binge, they speculated. The finger of suspicion was pointed at mid-Pacific, Mauna Loa, still spouting fire and brimstone as it enters its third eruptive week.

The mysterious cloud stretches from Wake Island, 2,000 miles West of Hawaii, to an area 1,900 miles East of Honolulu. Plane reports from the Eastern boundary about 300 miles East of Hawaii, but others of the flighter Hawaiian 3-herman ran into the haze last Friday 1,900 miles East of Hawaii.

Japan preparing to outlaw Communists

Second crash of French plane: sabotage theory

Tokyo, June 15. The Attorney-General, Shunkichi Ueda, disclosed today that the Japanese Government is now working on legislation to outlaw the Communist Party but told the Prime that he personally believed the early postwar regulations banning ultra-nationalist organizations could be used to dissolve the Red Party.

Mr. Ueda said the prospect of violent Communist underground activity does not require the expansion of the police forces. But another Cabinet member, the State Minister, Sano Hioki, told the House of Representatives that the Government is looking for acceptable means for strengthening central control over the police without violating the Occupation policy of democratic decentralization.

Meanwhile, the leading Socialist and former Labour Minister, Kanju Kato, said the Communist Party has already created an underground organization and "action group" in preparation for the outlawing edict.—United Press.

Second crash of French plane: sabotage theory

Bahrain Island, June 15. An Air France Skymaster carrying 52 persons plunged into the sea off Bahrain Island today at almost the identical spot that a sister ship crashed two days ago with a loss of 47 lives. Forty are feared to be dead in today's crash, raising the dual disaster total to possibly 85. Both planes catapulted into the sea under mysterious circumstances two miles off Bahrain shortly after their pilots radioed they were coming in to land.

Twelve survivors of today's crash were picked up by helicopters and motorboats which were already at the scene searching for the 12 men, women and children missing since Tuesday's crash. By noon today all hope for these 12 was abandoned.

Twelve planes were reported to have been aboard the planes. Only one is known to have been saved.

The search is continuing, with more than 100 fishing boats scouring the area and RAF and American planes helping.

Both four-engine DC-4 airliners were en route to Paris from Saigon. All the dead were French. The Air France inquiry commission, which arrived here on Tuesday, ordered its experts to examine the two planes for signs of sabotage, a member of the commission said. He said that although sand storms were frequent at this time of the year in the Gulf area, the weather was clear and visibility good at the time of today's crash.

Tuesday's plane went down at about 15 minutes after midnight and today's at 45 minutes after midnight.

Both planes made intermediate stops at Karachi from Saigon before going on to Bahrain. Air France officials said the planes were examined by mechanics at Karachi before they took off.

However, a member of the inquiry commission said it was conceivable that a saboteur could have used acid or some corrosive

which could have eaten through the wires without being noticed by even the most observant mechanic at Karachi.

Only last night, salvage crews lifted Tuesday's Skymaster from 12 feet of water off this island and found 20 bodies. Seven others are known to be dead and 13 missing, believed dead.

Conflicting reports. All the survivors were taken to Bahrain Hospital where most are in good condition with two or three suffering badly from shock, a hospital spokesman said. Jean Sudek, pilot of Tuesday's plane and one of the original six survivors, died at Bahrain Hospital yesterday.

News agencies versions of the possibility of sabotage are conflicting.

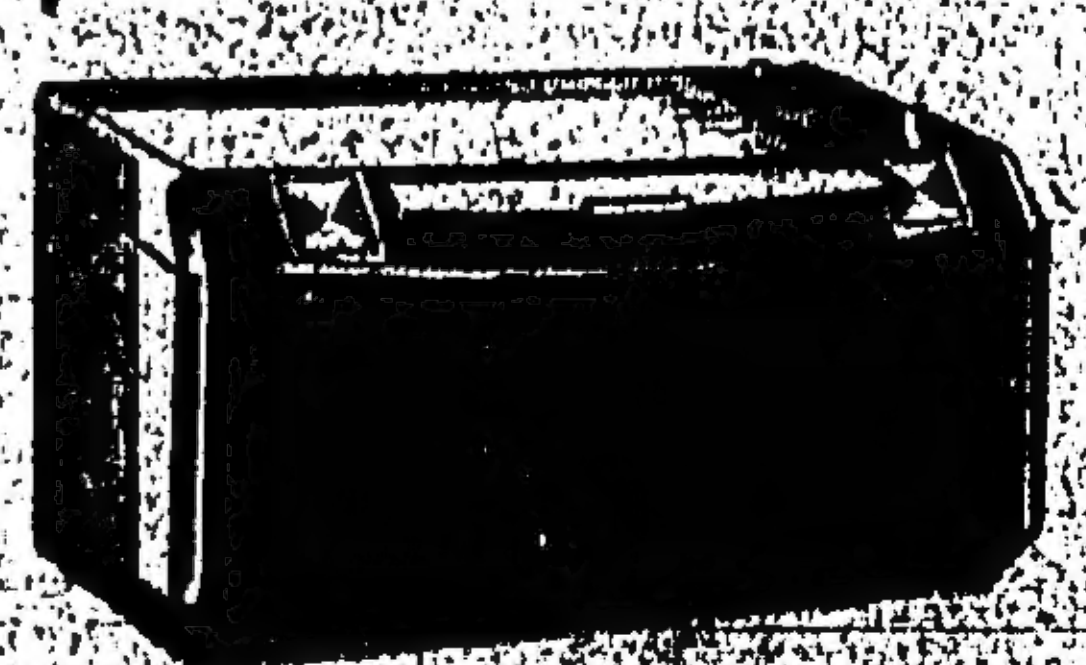
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- Page 12: Finance and Commerce.
- Page 13: Air and Shipping Movements.
- Page 14: Sports.

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HEAR BING SING:
"Sunshine Cokes"
"Some Thing"
"Somewhere on Anywhere Road"
"The Horse Told Me"
"Whisper Song"
"Camptown Races"

Bing clicks in racing picture at Lee, Liberty

Rating: ★ ★ ★
After being seen in several "also ran" films, Bing Crosby finally picked a winner in Frank Capra's "Riding High," opening today at the Lee and Liberty Theatres.

"Riding High" is unquestionably one of Bing's better pictures. It has an amusing plot and is expertly directed by Mr. Capra, who in the past has made off with three "Oscars" for his genius in directing light, farcical comedies.

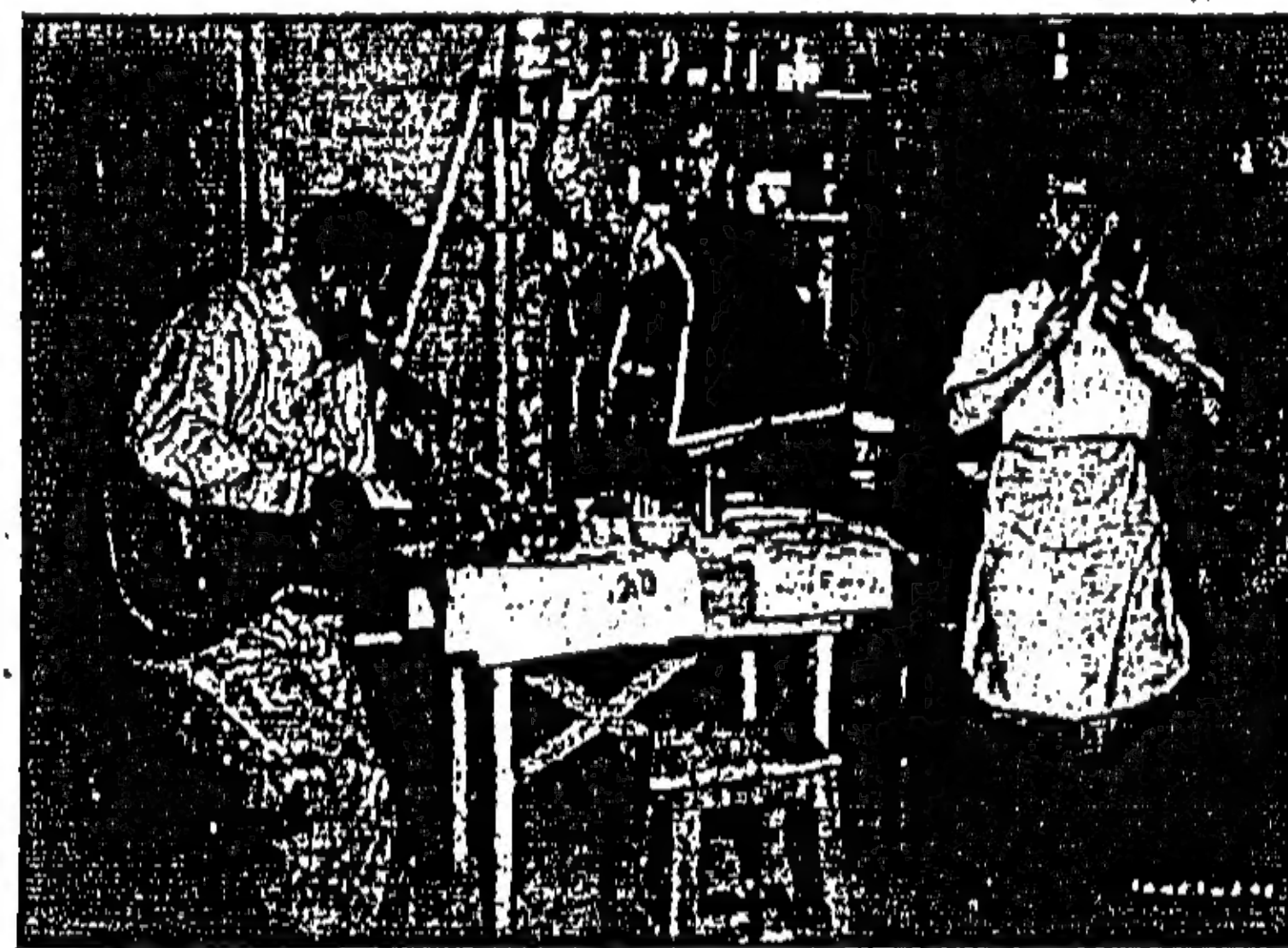
The Greater time is supported by an excellent cast, which includes Coleen Gray, Frances Gifford, Raymond Walburn, Charles Bickford, William Demarest, James Gleason, Percy Kilbride and Clarence Muse.

A bouquet of orchids should go to Miss Gray for her refreshing and charming performance. Last seen in "Red River," Miss Gray has the type of personality which lends itself well to comedy parts, and we hope to see more of her in the future.

Added "stars" in "Riding High" who appear briefly are Oliver Hardy, Ish Kabibble (of Kay Kyser's Band) and Maxie Baer, a former world heavyweight cham-

Champion. "Riding High" sees Bing as a racehorse owner, whose one ambition is to enter his thoroughbred, Broadway Bill, in a big race. It's an uphill struggle for Bing and Bill, but with an ounce of perseverance and a dash of comedy, he makes it. Along the way there's plenty of fun for all, and Bing's film tunes for a change are more than tolerable.

If you like Crosby, then his easy-going mannerism will "send you," as his teen-aged admirers in America would say. And if you like horses and a plot that is as light and enjoyable as angel food, then make "Riding High" a film that should be seen.



Bing Crosby, Coleen Gray and Clarence Muse
J. L. said "Wait for me."

EVERY MONTH

HONG KONG

Film News

\$200 CASH PRIZES.
PIN-UP PORTRAITS.
36 PAGES

BROMFIELD FILM AT ROXY, BROADWAY

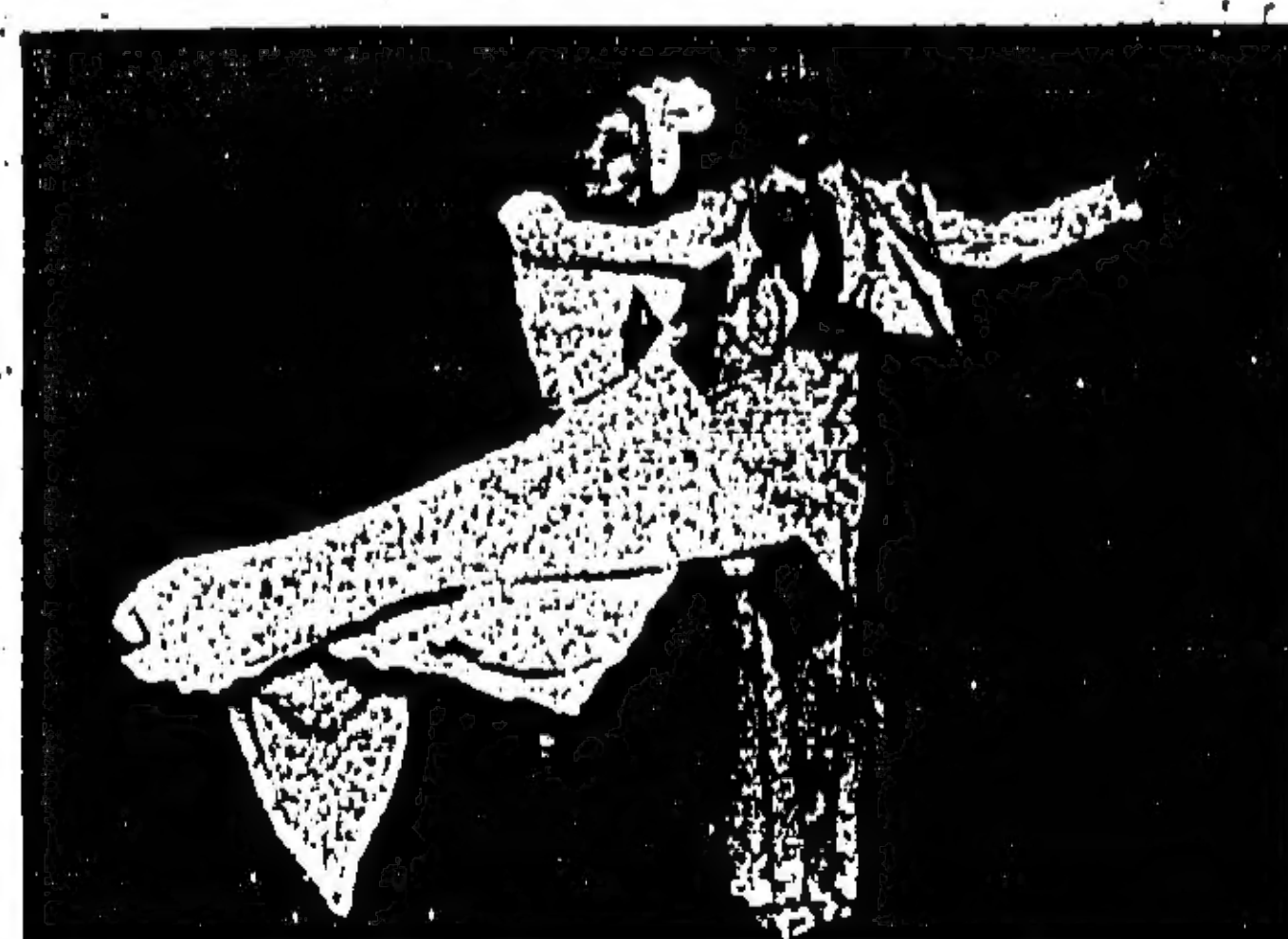
The pictorialisation of Louis Bromfield's fascinating novel about a fascinating country, "The Rains Came," is now at the Roxy and Broadway Theatres.

In case you've missed the film when it was first released before the war, we suggest you make it this time. "The Rains Came" is very good screen entertainment and stars Myrna Loy, Tyrone Power and George Brent in a tale about India, the land of mud and maharajahs.

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CINEMA WORLD



CARSON, MORGAN, DAY and FRIEND
The producer had a fit.

New musical stars engaging trio

Rating: ★ ★ ★

"It's A Great Feeling," now at the Queen's and Alhambra Theatres, is a better than average musical comedy, with the accent on comedy. Starring that engaging trio, Doris Day, Jack Carson and Dennis Morgan, the film's superiority lies in its inventive plot. It is set in and around the Warner Brothers Hollywood studios, and all departments of the strange world of film-making are amusingly—and at times brilliantly—burlesqued.

Billy the Kid rides the screen again

Rating: ★ ★

What is believed to be the first semi-documentary screen story of Billy the Kid is told in Universal-International's Technicolor "The Kid From Texas," coming to the King's Theatre.

Three previous films, allegedly of the Kid's life, were highly romanticized versions or out-and-out Hollywood dream-ups, in the opinion of researchers identified with this newest production.

Audie Murphy, most decorated hero of World War II, has the role of Billy in Universal-International's semi-documentary, co-starring with Gale Storm and supported by Albert Dekker, William Talman, Frank Wilcox, Robert Barrat and others.

The film, despite its tragic ending, is refreshing in its honest narration and its refusal to succumb to Hollywood's fondness for the boy-and-girl pattern. There is action galore and good acting, especially by the top principals.

The story opens with William Bonney, better known as Billy the Kid, becoming involved in the notorious Lincoln County range war of the late '70s and losing his heart to the lovely Gale Storm, who is the young bride of the middle-aged Albert Dekker.

Billy's unrequited love never comes close to fruition in the story, and his eventual realization that Gale's world can never be his, leads to his death before the gun of Sheriff Pat Garrett, played by Frank Wilcox.

Billy snuffs out the lives of 21 men in the picture—the exact amount claimed by his "guns in real life. He finds a true friend in an Englishman named Jameson, played well by Shepperd Strudwick who gives The Kid a job and a chance to live peacefully. When Jameson is murdered by trail tramps Billy goes berserk in a mad quest for vengeance and kills in wholesale lots.



Audie Murphy
Twenty-one notches.

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GOLDEN BY TECHNICOLOR

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AUDIE MURPHY
GALE STORM

Only one woman know the tenderness of his arms

ALBERT DEKKER • SHEPPERD STRUDWICK

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Associate Producer George C. Berthoin • Produced by PAUL SHORT

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Technicolor

ALL THESE GUEST STARS!
GARY COOPER • JOAN CRAWFORD • ERROL FLYNN
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Dorothy LAMOUR • Ray MILLAND in

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A Paramount Picture with

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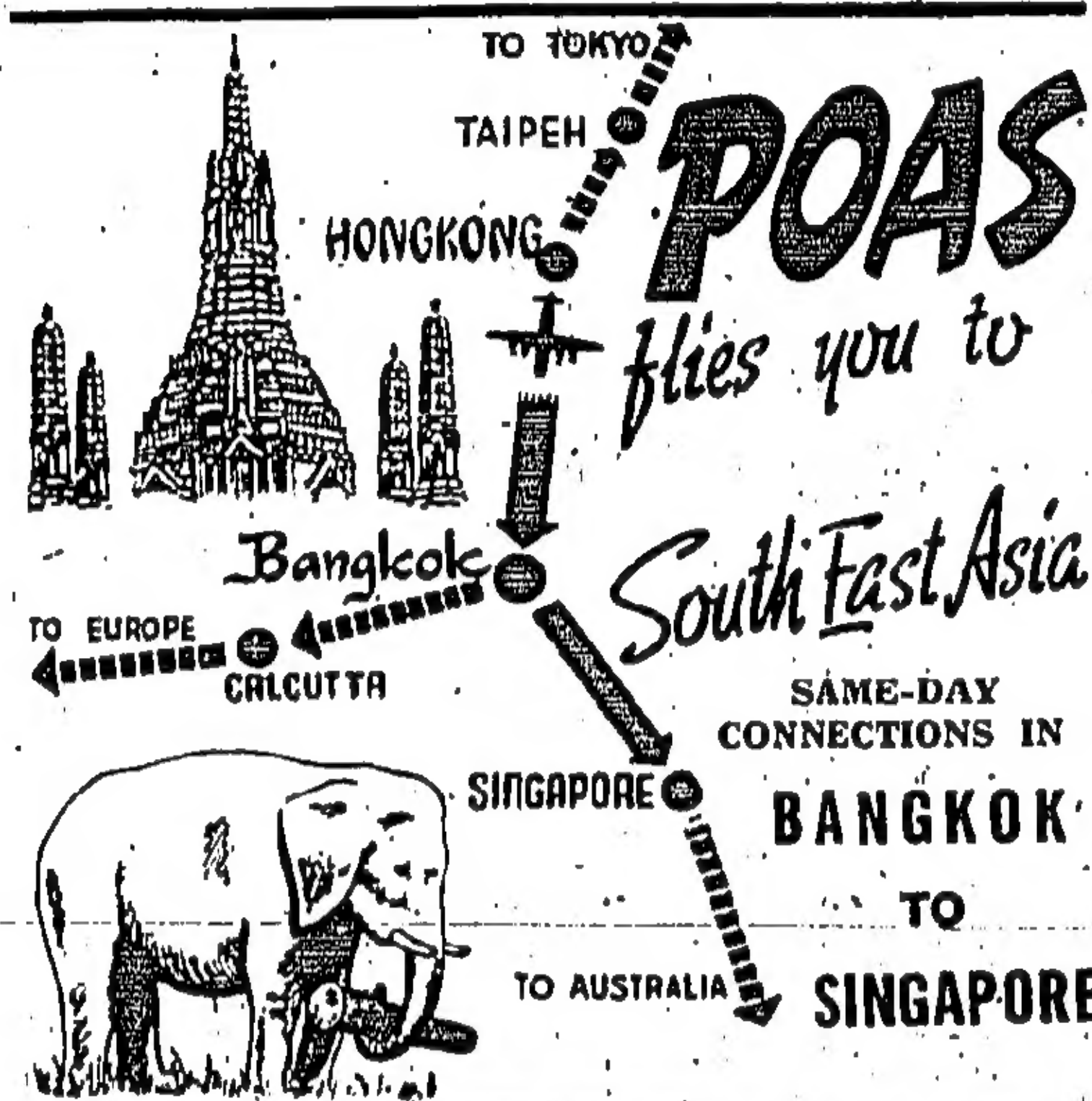
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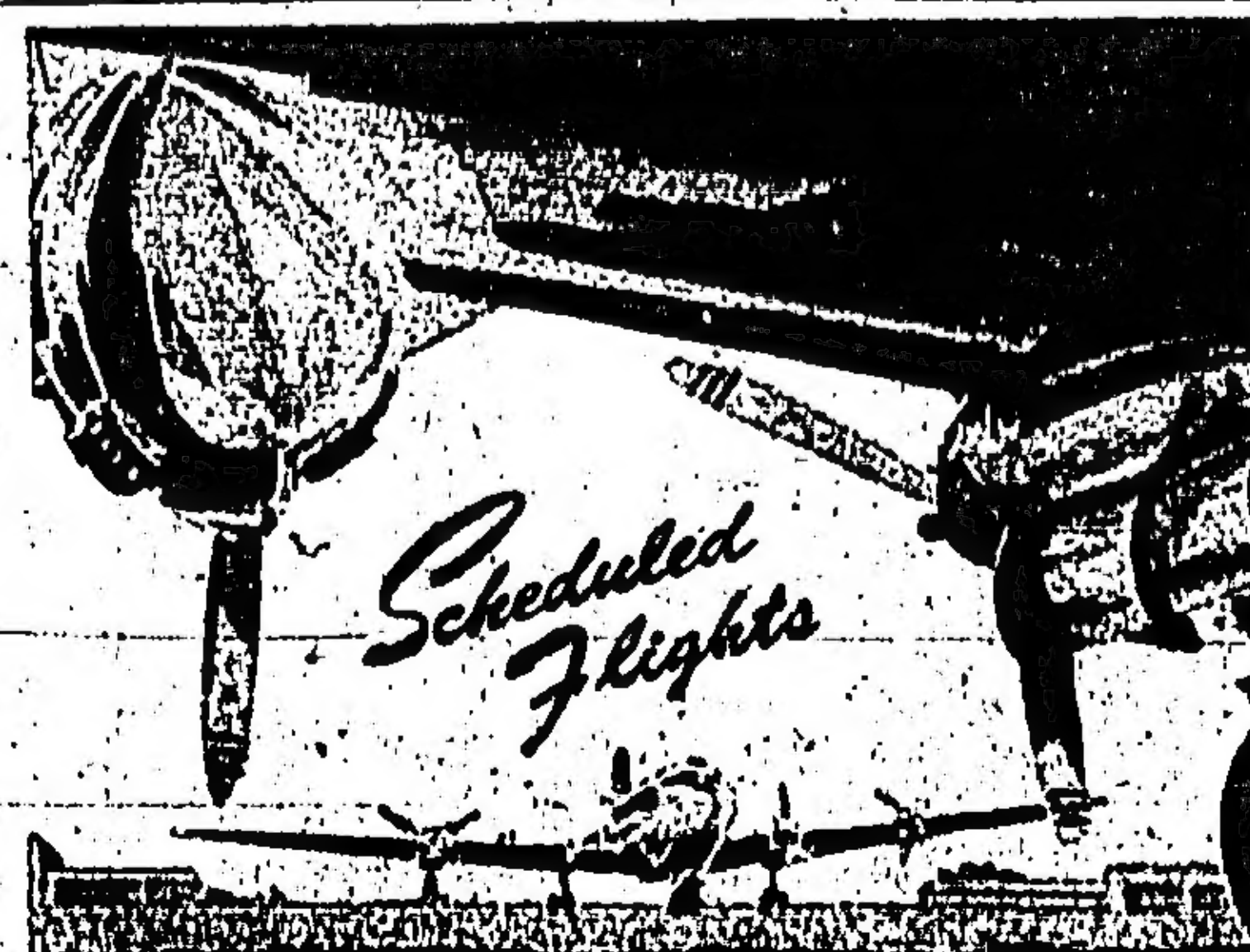
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 TO HAI PHONG Fridays
 TO HANOI Fridays, Sundays
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BIRTH

STEWART—At St. Paul's Hospital
 on 15th June to Margaret,
 wife of G.O.W. Stewart, a
 daughter.

ENGAGEMENT

The Rev. and Mrs. A. D. Stewart
 announce the engagement of
 their daughter, Margaret
 Ellen, to William David
 Lindsay, elder son of Colonel
 and Mrs. L. T. Ridd.

TAIWAN LOOKS AT TOKYO.

If it's not one thing, it's another! Now that the People's Government has decided to lighten the rod of taxation and levies, and to help the prostrate on to their own feet, the Nationalists are threatening a resumption of the blockade and the bombings. What a nice world it might be if only we could divorce power and politics from the mutually profitable process of exchanging goods! Once more we have the pen-picture of "wave after wave" of Nationalist fighter planes roaring and shooting along the coast, after a long spell of silence on the descriptive front. At the same time, Taipei declares that the coast is still blockaded, and that any merchant ships found in mainland ports are liable to be sunk as enemies.

This resurgence of belligerency in Taiwan is due no doubt to the expectations the Nationalists cherish of important decisions in their favour as a result of the pending high-level talks in Tokyo. Recent Taipei messages have expressed the belief of high Nationalist officials that these discussions would include the problem of Taiwan. Hitherto there have been difficulties between the Defence and State Departments about the solution of the Japanese problem in particular and the Pacific in general. This time a definite and far-reaching decision is almost certain, and it may be taken for granted that whatever agreement is reached between General MacArthur, the Defence Secretary, the Chairman of the American Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Mr. Dulles will be accepted by the Administration.

Taiwan is merely incidental to the greater problems that have to be faced. The last time it came up President Truman turned thumbs down on any policy of intervention or adventure there. Two factors were of influence in that decision. An overall solution of the Japanese and Pacific problems was still put off, and Washington agreed to wait and see what British diplomacy and recognition could do with the new regime in Peking. Unfortunately it has been able to do exactly nothing. We cannot even claim any credit for the milder economic policy of the Peking Government, for it was forced upon that Government by the paralysis and anarchy that gripped the country.

Moreover, while British diplomacy has made no progress, anti-Communist inquisitions and agitations in the United States, and anti-American outbursts from Peking, have made the position infinitely worse than it was last January. Lately the attacks on General MacArthur and American policy generally in Peking broadcasts have reached a pitch of rudeness and vehemence rivaling the best standards set by Moscow, and rarely excelled ever in actual warfare. An atmosphere has therefore

TRADE UNION ORGANISATION IN BRITAIN

By John Walton

Six men, working together, can lift weights and move obstacles which one man on his own would never shift. That is just one example of the benefits of joint effort.

More than 150 years ago, workers in Britain bargaining for higher wages and better conditions from their employers, forcibly learned a similar lesson in working together. As individuals they achieved little with their claims; but by banding together in trade unions, men in the same craft or industry won more and more of what they were asking.

That, simply, is how trade unions started in Britain. No Government or political party created them and they have continued as they began, as free organisations formed and run by their own members. Moreover, none of them ask the help of religious beliefs of the men and women who become members.

At first, naturally, unions were small, drawing their members from the same town or group of villages. But today, with nearly 10 million members in several hundred separate organisations, they represent groups of workers from all over the United Kingdom—in farming—in working, building and transport, to name but a few of the crafts, trades and industries which have trade unions.

Protection of living standards

Just as the size and numbers of trade unions have grown, so have their services. Unions still exist to win fair wages for their members, to improve working conditions, and to defend their living standards, but they have grown to realise how closely wages are linked with the success and balance of industry, and are taking necessary steps to solve problems of making more goods at a price at which these can be readily sold. They also do much for the individual welfare of their members.

For instance, most unions have built up funds of money from the subscriptions of their members from which they make payments to those among them who fall sick, have accidents, lose their jobs, or retire through old age. Other unions have built rest homes in which members can recover after illness, take their families for a holiday. Most of them help when members have to go to law because of something that happens at work.

Many unions, too, help members to improve their knowledge of the world they live in. They enable workers to send their members to college, lecturers are paid to go to trade union meetings to enlarge on some current topic of importance, and union magazines and booklets explain news and

developed hostile to all the efforts of reasonable and conciliatory forces. It is as idle to discuss where the greater blame lies as it is to debate the precedence of chicken and egg. We merely record the results; and they are deplorable. Even the pessimists six months ago could hardly have expected so rapid a deterioration in the short space of six months. The optimists who hoped that China would steer a course between the two great Power blocs and thus help to preserve peace have been confounded. Soviet defence and other experts have been reported as far South as Hainan—that is a symbol of the change that has come about. Indeed, it has been reported that there is a new and lively topic of discussion in Taiwan. It is the idea that imminent changes may transfer mainland pressure from Taiwan to Indo-China and South-East Asia—wish-thinking, but still significant. There is no less confusion in Peking. Mr. Mao Tse-tung, in his recent speech to the Party Committee, said in one sentence that the threat of a world war still exists, in another that the war rumours of the Kuomintang are groundless!

What is clear is that the Japanese and Pacific problems are to be discussed in Tokyo on the basis of a Pacific Defence Pact among the non-Communist Allies of the last war if a more direct form of peace settlement with Japan is impracticable. The task is twofold—protection against both Communist aggression and Japanese militarism. All the rest are mere details, whether one thinks of Taiwan or the future of trade and shipping along the China coast. And the pace of events on the mainland has to be matched by similar pace elsewhere. It may not yet be the pace that kills, but it is alarmingly swift all the same.

events which affect the membership.

Now all this range of activities depends on the meetings of the branches into which unions are usually divided. At the branch members pay their small regular contributions to the union's funds. Here, too, they talk over their common problems and put forward ideas, proposals, and complaints. The members elect from among themselves a chairman to keep order at the meetings and a secretary to record their business and decisions. And, in most unions, the men and women who hold these offices are ordinary workers who do their trade union work voluntarily in their spare time.

The annual conference

These union branches, however, cannot decide everything for themselves. Otherwise, members

in one branch might be acting differently from those in another, and very probably against their own best interests. To avoid these difficulties and to ensure that a union speaks with one voice, an annual conference is held.

Before the conference meets, branches send in their ideas in the form of resolutions to the General Secretary of the Union who has been elected by the members and who has to answer to the whole union for the way he handles their problems. Collecting all these resolutions at the head office of the union, the General Secretary places them before the annual conference together with a report on the union's work.

For this important conference, branches elect delegates to represent them because, in most unions, there are far too many members for everyone to attend in person. On the instruction of their branch, delegates will put forward their

views and will vote on resolutions. When a resolution is carried by a majority of votes, then it becomes union policy which branches will follow.

To make the voice of the trade unions even stronger, in Britain, nearly all of them, including the largest, joined together to form a central organisation. The Trades Union Congress, as it is called, collects the views of its affiliated unions on all important matters, and with their authority makes these known to the United Kingdom Government or to the organisations of employers.

Through the Trades Union Congress, too, trade unions maintain their friendship with workers in overseas countries. Long a tradition in the trade union movement, this friendship has helped to strengthen trade unions in many lands. Always it has tried to show that trade unions work best when they are free from State control and free from political or religious ties. Trade unions, says the trade unionist in Britain, must be voluntary associations run by the members themselves.

Behind the Iron Curtain--No. 3:

Night class in politics

The third article in a series describing life in one of Russia's puppet states. The author of these articles has only recently left Hungary, where he lived and worked for many years.

I know a man who was one of a column of civilians marched off to clear debris on the streets of Budapest. He got back two years later, a little thinner and with a nasty cough. He had been on a conducted tour of the Russian Steppes—and there were no Cook's comforts laid on. We didn't even receive a postcard from him but he told us all about it, quietly, when he got back.

His "education" was perhaps a little drastic. Normally, Moscow bosses of a puppet state are content to teach "the Soviet way of life" through the Party propaganda machine.

It is no easy task, perhaps, to teach the workers that behind all the creases and wrinkles they know there is a material superiority and a triumphant idealistic vision of the future which they have failed to notice. But Moscow-made facts can be marshalled to prove the case.

The worker reads that Russians first sailed round the world. A Russian discovered penicillin in the late nineteenth century. A

Russian first transmitted by wireless telegraphy in the very early twentieth. Russian sportsmen and athletes are constantly making new world records in everything. It is almost impossible, therefore, not to look up to the Russian of today who is building a better, happier world.

Russian version

In Hungary, too, the language difficulty must be overcome if the worker is to understand the Russian films, shown at the cinema, the Russian plays at the theatre, the comic operas of Lehar and the classic operas rewritten in a Russian version.

But the problem is being tackled at all levels. Russian professors are being seconded to the universities. Russian is a compulsory subject of all higher education, and Russian is being taught in all schools from the elementary onward.

In some schools, the number of which is to increase every year, all teaching is done in the Russian language. And in the elementary text-books all examples are drawn from Russia—for instance, the little story of the miner's safety lamp will be a Russian lamp in a mine on the Don.

Political education, however, comes first, and political seminars are arranged conveniently by the Party and the trades unions.

London says.....

By "Windrush"

Special correspondent

(The following is a new series of articles by "Windrush," our special correspondent. We shall endeavour to publish "London says" every Friday.)

London says that 51 per cent government—government with a majority of seven—is an enjoyable experience.

Since last February Britain has come a long way. After the election most people's first reaction was the result was a disaster. Britain, which had now been governed paternally for a dozen years, shivered to think how it would get on under a government which could no longer dictate—because it had a huge parliamentary majority—but which would have to coax and wheedle, and might fail at any moment.

But as time has passed, the country has changed its mind. Seeing government relegated to something like its pre-war place has given great pleasure.

For the first time for many years it is the people who are now sovereign. The government has to seek the favour of the people, and the people enjoys it. Nobody, who precipitates a general election too soon, will be very unpopular. Much of the electorate would be happy if the result of the next election was again to return one or other party with a very small majority—so long as the majority is small it scarcely matters which party has it. But alas, the sovereign people, even if it knows its own mind, often cannot express it at an election exactly as it desires. The peculiar electoral system has the last word.

London wonders

London wonders just how far the new fashion for freedom will take the country. Especially the older generation wonders what the younger generation is going

to think. In the pre-planning days, the idea was that things were often best done by letting enterprising people have their heads. Then the younger generation became devoted to "planning." Suppose that it is partly changing its mind—it would never do so more than partly because nobody wants to go back altogether to pre-war conditions. Even a partial return to the old beliefs in self-help might change the politics of Britain very radically.

London speculates—as it has periodically speculated for three years—on how long Mr. Bevin can rise superior to his manifold ailments and remain at the Foreign Office. It is sceptical about most of the "inside information" on his successor.

Not disturbed

London is not at all disturbed about the dispute with France over the Schuman steel plan. Doubtless it ought to be; but it just isn't. This is a mark of both the luke-warmness about France and the luke-warmness about Western European Union.

London hates London in the early summer weather. This brings out its shabbiness. It shows up everything old—not the romantically old, but the slipshod nineteenth century London, shapless, dirty, exhausted looking. Come up from the country, as fresh in Hawthorn time as ever in English history, mark the outskirts of London and you have the impression of a city where all the dreams have faded away.

They have not in fact faded, but it is time that by a new outburst of energy, London gave itself an appearance which is twentieth-century, new and exciting.

For instance, two of my friends, a man and his wife, having spent their eight hours on the job, are once a week both expected to spend another two hours in the political seminars before they go home. There they are taught their political ABC—and they have to pass exams on it, too.

Party meetings

They have to go to their Party meeting once a week and their trade union lodge meeting once a week. The husband also had to join the home guard—voluntarily, of course. It's called The Freedom Fighters League, and its members have to buy their own denim uniforms. This means another night of military tactics, with a spot of political theory thrown in.

Women are encouraged to join, but my friend's wife pleaded her child and got out of this. She couldn't escape joining the Democratic Women's League, however.

There is no compulsion to attend the seminar or any other meeting, but failure to attend will mean a low "cadre" rating. And what does that mean? It means simply the promotion of approved Communists to positions for which training and intelligence are required. The "cadre" is the broad term used to cover evaluation and selection on Party lines. And everyone is called in from time to time for "cadreisation."

A man will be asked who his father was and how he got his living, what schools he went to, what books he reads and what newspapers he buys. According to his answers, he will get either a good or bad "cadreisation." His future depends on this grading.

Regular church attendance, any sort of "white collar" post, the holding of a commission or having been a regular NCO in the army, will all produce an automatic low "cadreisation" both for the individual and his son.

Honesty and ability do not come first.



Report says scientists are investigating an island paradise in the Pacific where the men spend hours combing the hair of beautiful women.

In those lonely places the people are always inclined to become barbarous.

Dirk Stikker has proposed a four-point plan. Some people, of course, have got their knife in him, and one can only hope he will not be holed with his own petard.

The RAF Inspector General is coming to Hong Kong. Having been put in the picture, Danny says he couldn't Kaye less.

"U.S. woman found guilty of killing wrong man." If only she'd been a little more careful and killed the right man....

Testing a report that Soviet soldiers were stripping Germans of clothes and valuables, a Russian commandant lost his shirt. It was his own race that was responsible.

"Women's Guild Burns Supper." Too many cooks?

Arrived in Brisbane, the Field Marshal says "there is still a Slim chance of peace."

"A European, believed to be an American seaman...." Colloquially correct, no doubt, but maybe a bit of a poser for the geography teacher.

Peking announces drastic tax reductions. Citizens will be glad to know that at last they're getting down their brass tax.

"For sale, 1940 Buick convertible, owner driver, in excellent condition." Glad to hear you're so fit, bud.

Report says that the reservoir group on the island is "holding 2,250 million gallons." As our American friends would say, that sure is some hole.

Myrtle's grandfather says the trouble with today's smart children is that they don't smart in the right place.



"I see the glass is still rising—a wet day would do no harm!"

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NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF PCC CONTINUES MEETINGS IN PEKING

Delegates to discuss draft agrarian reform

San Francisco, June 14.

The second meeting of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference opened in Peking yesterday afternoon, a Chinese Communist broadcast heard here said tonight. The main item on the agenda of the session is the question of agrarian reform. A draft agrarian reform law is to be discussed. Mr. Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Chinese People's Government, opening the meeting, said that peoples throughout China are at present undertaking tremendous tasks, struggling to overcome difficulties and to improve the economic situation.

CHINESE IN SHAN STATE

Rangoon, June 13. Shan State troops disarmed 1,000 Chinese Nationalist soldiers crossing into the Shan state of Kengtung adjoining French Indo-China, semi-official reports said today.

The Chinese were accompanied by their families, the reports said, and they surrendered quietly. Some soldiers have since left Kengtung for an unknown destination.

Pro-government sources in Rangoon said that the Burmese Government intended to seek extradition of the Kachin rebel Naw Seng, at present reported in Chinese Communist hands.

The sources said Naw Seng fled to Malaya, in China, where he was captured by Red Chinese troops sent by Peking to clean up the border.

The Burmese Information Minister Tun Pe, promised foreign correspondents in Rangoon that their dispatches will not be delayed in future despite scrutiny of outgoing Press cables.

He gave the assurance when correspondents interviewed him about the withholding of a story on Tuesday night. This story told of the crossing by 1,000 Nationalist troops in the South Eastern Shan State.

He said that the cable office withheld the story because it had not been announced officially and he feared international repercussions.

Tun Pe ordered the story to be released immediately. He assured correspondents that they are privileged to send unofficial reports provided they are true and not distorted. The Associated Press correspondent pointed out that correspondents are frequently asked to name sources. He asked if this was obligatory to a story's release.

Tun Pe said that he was authorized to demand sources of identity nor are correspondents required to give them.

Rebels who surrender under the Burmese Government's general amnesty are to be divided into three groups, the Government said today.

The first group, those against whom there is no suspicion of murder, rape or banditry, will be entitled to join the rehabilitation group formed to repair the damaged countryside if they wish. Otherwise, they will be given their freedom.

The Government said that the second group, those suspected of murder, rape or banditry, will be detained for an unspecified period, while the third group, those against whom there is definite evidence for the framing of specific charges, will be held in custody pending a speedy trial.

Associated Press.

DUMP EXPLODES

Valladolid, Spain, June 14. Three were killed and 72 injured, including six seriously, when an artillery dump exploded in a forest five miles from here today. —United Press.

Each passing day showed new progress and achievements, he added.

Attending the session were 149 members of the National Committee, 25 members of the Central People's Government Council who are not members of the National Committee, 49 representatives from local committees of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and 104 other observers.

Mr. Liu Shao-chi, a member of the Standing Committee of the National Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Central People's Government, made a detailed report on the matter of agrarian reform.

Other reports to be heard and discussed by the National Committee include the following:

A report on economic and financial affairs; a report on taxation administration; a report on foreign affairs and united front work; a report on cultural and educational work; a report on military affairs; a report on the work of People's Courts; and a report on the proposed national emblem.

Central theme Mr. Mao Tse-tung told the meeting that the central theme to be discussed was agrarian reform.

"We hope that a draft agrarian reform law will be adopted by the session and will come into force after it is ratified by the Central People's Government," he said.

"This will, in the first place, enable more than 100,000 cadres, who are preparing to carry out agrarian reform, to study law early, so that reformation of the agrarian system can be carried out smoothly after this autumn in an area with about 100,000,000 rural population."

London as main financial centre would help world

Paris, June 14.

An American commercial leader told businessmen of 24 nations here today that it would greatly benefit the world if London could once again play its part as a world financial and trading centre.

Mr. William Mitchell, President of the Central Trust Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, stressed the unsolved problem of accumulated Sterling balances, which the 73rd session of the Council of the International Chamber of Commerce found to be the main obstacle in the way of worldwide currency exchange.

In recommendations to Governments, prepared by the ICC's Commission on Commercial and Monetary Policy, members urged immediate action to sweep away quantitative restrictions, reduce Customs tariffs and obtain free exchange of currencies. The Council, excluding the Indian delegation, which abstained

from voting, adopted a 4,000-word statement on "steps to multilateral trade and payments".

The Indians also abstained from a vote on a resolution dealing with the promotion of foreign investments.

The statement said that the European problem, with all its ramifications in overseas territories, was a world problem and must be treated as such.

It was of paramount importance that the end of Marshall Aid should not find the world unprepared. Further delay would be "to court the onslaught of a depression with a disastrous return to the defensive machinery of automatic controls and restrictions." —Reuters.

Increased aid for Asia demanded

Geneva, June 14.

A. N. Sinha, Indian Government delegate, today told the annual conference of the International Labour Organisation "Nothing on earth can stop Asian countries from coming into their own."

Mr. Sinha appealed for increased aid to Asia from the ILO and advanced countries of the West. Failure of highly industrialized countries to aid Asia would be short-sighted policy which might, through sheer necessity, compel the Asian countries to form a bloc, however contrary this might be to the principle of international world co-operation.

Mr. Sinha attacked the prejudice against Asians in the immigration policies of other countries and said any world plan for immigration should reckon with the overpopulated Asian countries. —United Press.

"VOLCANO IN SOUTH AFRICA"

Capetown, June 14.

The South African Minister of Justice, Mr. Charles Swart, declared in moving the second reading of the Government's Bill to outlaw Communism, "We in South Africa are sitting on a volcano."

He told the House of Assembly here that the vast majority of the electorate was convinced that definite legislation to meet the deadly danger of Communism and destroy it was urgently necessary.

"Who will deny that the world of today is in a state of great danger?" he said.

"Is there any right-thinking man who will deny that South Africa itself is in danger?"

"Even South Africa's oldest statesman now battling against death has described Communism as an undermining and disloyal influence."

The Bill, debate on which will be restricted to 30 hours, provides for a maximum of 10 years' imprisonment for Communist activities.

The "eldest statesman" whom Mr. Swart mentioned is General Jan Smuts, former South African Prime Minister, who is ill from pneumonia.

Mr. Swart charged that the Communists had plotted with natives to "murder Europeans in South Africa and set up a Soviet government."

He said that Communists were whipping up non-Europeans into artificial hatred and envy in a plot to eliminate the white man and overthrow the whole system in South Africa.

The committee of inquiry he appointed in 1948 found the Communist threat could speedily develop with disastrous effect unless the problem received serious and immediate attention. —Reuters and United Press.

PARATYPHOID IN GERMANY

Munich, June 14.

German health officials reported today that paratyphoid fever has stricken 82 Germans in Isen, Bavaria.

The announcement came after a series of small outbreaks in several widely scattered areas in Bavaria affecting a total of approximately 190 persons. One death at Furth im Wald was reported. —Associated Press.

IRAN ATTACKS RUSSIANS AT ILO MEETING

Geneva, June 14.

An Iranian labour spokesman charged today that Russia is provoking daily frontier incidents with his country and that a Soviet fifth column is sowing terror and disorder in Iran.

Khosrov Henayat, the Iranian workers' delegate to the 33rd annual International Labour Organisation conference, attacked sections of the report of I.L.O.'s director-general which said Russia occasionally aided her less advanced neighbours.

"My country, Iran, which is unwilling to give up its privileged position as a free and independent country, not only received no aid from Russia, but has still not been able to get back its gold which lies in Moscow banks," he said.

"I will not mention the daily incidents which take place on our frontier, or the terror and disorder provoked in my country by the fifth column of the USSR."

He said he represents 8,000,000 workers in 11 Asiatic countries as President of the Asian Labour Federation.

He attacked the section of Morse's report which described housing progress in the Soviet Union, and said that actually in Russia nobody owns anything and workers live in sombre and damp barracks.

At a price

The report predicted that under long-term plans the Cominform countries would double their steel production.

He commented: "Yes, it will be doubled at the price of lives of young people and liberty by the well-known methods of forced labour, accusations of sabotage and the prospect of concentration camps."

Henayat welcomed the presence at the conference of Liang Yung-chang, the Chinese Nationalist workers' delegate.

He attacked the Chinese Communist unions as "deprived of the most elementary human rights." —United Press.

COMMUNISTS' CALL IGNORED

Melbourne, June 14.

Thousands of Australians today ignored a 24-hour stop-work order by their Communist leaders, and turned up for work as usual.

Communist union leaders called on 50,000 waterside workers, engineers, building workers and ship painters to strike in protest against the Government's Bill to dissolve the Communist Party, now before Parliament.

Many remained at work, including coal trimmers and dockers at Newcastle, Australia's biggest industrial centre, in New South Wales.

Melbourne and Adelaide dockers rejected a proposal from their Communist-controlled Federal Executive to join forces with the Seamen's and Miners' Unions to fight the Bill.

In Melbourne the dockers voted against the proposal by almost 3,000 votes to 120. —Reuters.

The Hague, June 14.

Diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States (of Indonesia) were formally opened here today by an exchange of notes between the Marquis of Santa Cruz, Spanish Minister to Holland, and Mr. Mohammed Roem, Indonesian High Commissioner in Holland. —Reuters.

Commons queries on Malaya

London, June 14.

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. James Griffiths, told the House of Commons today that he hoped to make a full statement on his visit to Malaya in Parliament next week.

Mr. Leonard Gammons (Conservative) asked if he would explain what he meant by his statement on his return that the Government was preparing plans for the political development of Malaya.

"Does this mean that it is proposing to introduce a new Constitution into Malaya?" he asked.

Mr. Griffiths replied, "It simply means that the Government are fully aware of the importance of preparing plans for the economic and social development of Malaya in the future."

Mr. Emrys Hughes (Labour) asked how many people had been arrested since the beginning of the anti-bandit campaign in Malaya and how many were still in custody.

Mr. Griffiths replied that since July, last year, 25,482 detention orders had been issued in Singapore and the Federation of Malaya, and 10,857 people were still detained on May 31, 1950.

Mr. Hughes asked if they were in prison or concentration camps. Mr. Griffiths replied that they were in concentration camps.

Mr. James Harrison (Labour) asked if the Government was considering deporting a considerable number of these people to make the position easier in Malaya.

Mr. Griffiths replied, "The question of the possibility of repatriating the Chinese to China was given very earnest consideration while I was in Malaya." —Reuters.

DEANNA TO MARRY AGAIN

Paris, June 14.

Singing star Deanna Durbin said today she would be married "at the end of this year" to Hollywood director Charles David.

The one-time child star, now 28 years old, told an Associated Press reporter they divorce from second husband Felix Jackson would be final in October.

"She has no plans for her professional future 'except that I am keeping my voice in shape and I still want to make pictures,'" she hopes to make a film, in England. Her parents came from Lancashire.

Deanna said she is on vacation and is not even thinking about any work.

"For the first time in 13 years, I have no commitments and no contracts. It's wonderful," she said. —Associated Press.

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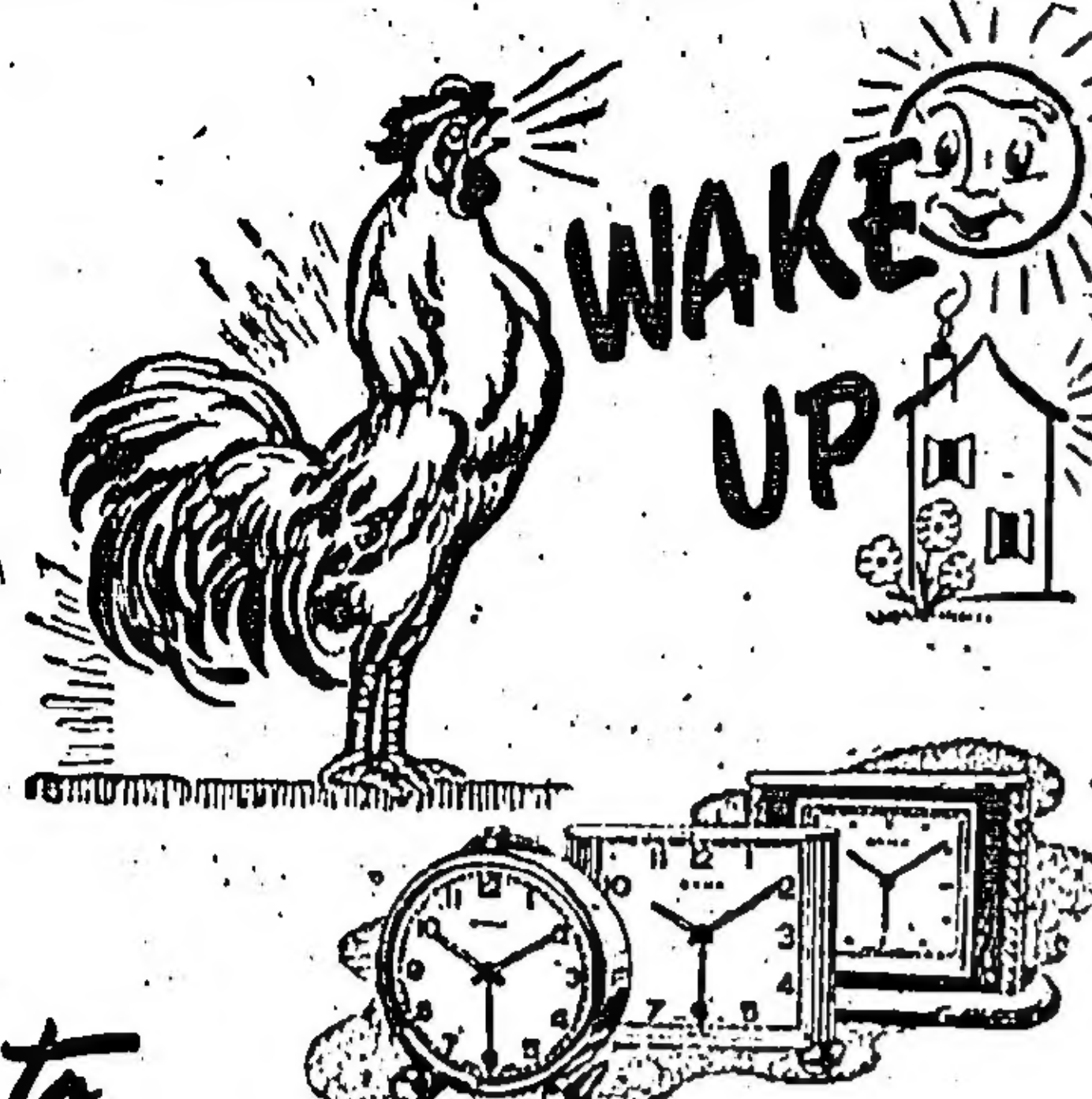
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London court dispute over bond possession

London, June 14.

Vittorio Gaudiani, an Italian, was involved in a dispute in the Law Courts today over the ownership of £38,000 worth of 3½ per cent War Loan stock which, he claimed, had been given to him by the late Lady Magdalen Wilson-Barker.

Gaudiani claimed a declaration against the Reverend John Foster, executor of Lady Barker's will, that the bonds, held by the National Provincial Bank, were a gift to him and he was entitled to the full beneficial interest on them.

MR. LIE'S SCHEME FAILURE

Lake Success, June 14.

Mr. Trygve Lie's efforts to persuade France and Egypt to vote for admitting Red China to the Security Council have failed so far. A United Nations diplomat said today.

The diplomat, who would not be identified, said both countries would abstain if a vote were taken in the Security Council in the new future.

Indications were that the UN Secretary-General returned from Moscow empty-handed, that the United States must decide on a real policy in the UN crisis and that the chances are strong that the Russians may launch another peace offensive during the General Assembly meeting on September 10. He added the UN may drift into the Hoover plan unless some positive action is taken.

The former President, Mr. Herbert Hoover, proposed in April reorganising the UN to exclude the Communist countries. Mr. Lie has been working at full speed in an attempt to settle the Chinese representation issue in the UN and to make a settlement of the Russian-Western disputes.

Five members of the Security Council have recognised Red China and are ready to vote her into the Council. The U.S., Ecuador and Cuba are committed not to vote for the Chinese Communists but the U.S. will stand aside if the majority wants to open the door to the Reds.—Associated Press.

HK GOVERNOR IN KARACHI

Karachi, June 14.

Sir Alexander Grantham, Governor of Hong Kong, who passed through Karachi today on his way to England, told reporters Hong Kong was not threatened by the Communists.

He said that there are 30,000 British troops stationed there. Replying to another question, Sir Alexander, who is on four months leave with his wife, thought the forces of Communist China were quite capable of taking Taiwan, though he would not forecast when the attack was likely to take place.—Associated Press.

Counsel for Gaudiani, Mr. Gerald Upjohn, KC, said that the bonds were placed to the credit of Gaudiani in May, 1947, on the instructions of Lady Barker.

In 1944, Mr. Upjohn said, Lady Barker formed an association with an Italian named Sollani. They lived together as man and wife in Italy until Sollani died in September, 1930, at the age of 80. Sollani left the residue of his estate to Lady Barker, and there was no doubt that investments she made subsequently came from his estate.

Gaudiani, he continued, first met Sollani and Lady Barker in 1927 when they were living at the Villa Fantasia near Genoa. Mr. Upjohn said that Gaudiani would say that he had been an admirer of Lady Barker, but their relationship was perfectly proper and normal.

There was no doubt, however, he added, that from the spring of 1931 they became lovers.

When Lady Barker returned to England in 1931, Gaudiani accompanied her. In 1932, he returned to Genoa to carry on his practice as a notary. Their intention was that they should live together permanently and Lady Barker was hoping that he would have been in London. He returned later in the year for a holiday with Lady Barker.

It was clear, said Mr. Upjohn, that Lady Barker intended giving Gaudiani £38,700 in war bonds, and it was plain that despite his reluctance, the bonds from July, 1932, were held by the bank to the credit of Gaudiani.

The bonds remained in Lady Barker's name until May, 1937, when she signed a document addressed to the bank transferring the bonds to Gaudiani.

"We say that was the document which constitutes the gift. Gaudiani never knew of this transfer at all. He would have been deeply shocked because there would have been trouble with the revenue authorities in Italy," Mr. Upjohn said.

When Lady Barker came to England, she left a number of matters to be cleared up in Italy and she gave Gaudiani a power of attorney.

That, Counsel added, would seem natural for a lover and his mistress, although the defence said that put him in some special relationship to her.

Mr. Upjohn said that the bonds still remained in Gaudiani's account although they were earmarked with a claim by the Custodian of Enemy Property.

The hearing was adjourned until Thursday.—Associated Press.

MARSHAL OFFENDS ITALIANS

Rome, June 14.

Italian resentment over Field Marshal Alexander's opinion of Italy's contribution in the war against Germany went to the Chamber of Deputies today.

Recently published despatches of the British Field Marshal said that the Italians contributed little to the Allied cause and attributed their 1943 surrender to a desire to be on the winning side.

They led to an uproar from the Press in Italy. Right and left-wing newspapers joined in editorial protests.

Three Monarchist deputies asked Premier Alcide De Gasperi's Government to reply to Lord Alexander.

The Foreign Minister, Carlo Sforza, referred to the Alexander statements during today's Cabinet meeting, a communiqué on the session disclosed.

The Foreign Minister told the meeting it appeared that some of the Field Marshal's assertions were contrary to the preamble to the Italian peace treaty, which stressed "the Italian contribution to the victory."

He added that as soon as the official text of Viscount Alexander's statement is received, steps will be taken to set forth the historical truth, independent of any controversy.—Associated Press.

GRANTS BY UK TO MALAYA

Singapore, June 14.

Grants by the British Government totalling nearly £700,000 for educational, geological, medical and industrial rehabilitation work in the Malayan Federation were announced today by the High Commissioner for the Federation, Sir Henry Gurney in the Federal Legislative Council meeting at Kuala Lumpur.

The grants are from the Colonial Development and Welfare vote.

Sir Henry Gurney said that in addition to the contribution of £3,000,000 made by the British Government to the finances of the Malayan Federation in 1950 further substantial aid would be required to provide for a full defence and emergency programme and also economic and social development which was so essential a part of the anti-terrorist campaign.

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. James Griffiths, had said that he would give early consideration to this matter.

Sir Henry Gurney said it was proposed to take steps at once to set up on an interim basis a rural and industrial development authority for the Federation, and he envisaged the appointment of a committee on education in Malaya.—Reuter.

MOMBASA BASE

Mombasa, June 14.

More naval training is being carried out in Mombasa, and the naval base is being extensively developed, a senior officer of the Royal Navy revealed today.

Many buildings are being modernised, and large new workshops and stores are under construction. A number of naval instructors are expected from Britain shortly to assist training recruits.—Associated Press.

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GI brides back in UK



The party of British war brides from California, who were delayed by red tape on their visit to England, are pictured here on their arrival at Bovingdon Airport, Hertfordshire. At extreme left is David Delgado, aged four, of Mountview, California, whose mother was formerly Miss Sadie Goldman, of Northampton; third from left, front row, is Lynn Marie Drechsel, aged two, with her mother (behind Lynn Marie, third from left back row), Mrs. Marvin Drechsel, of Port Chicago, California, who was formerly Miss Anne Burch, of Liverpool. (Associated Press Photo.)

ROMULO ON ASIA'S MAIN ISSUE TODAY

New York, June 14.

The Philippine Foreign Secretary, Carlos Romulo, said today, "The central issue in Asia today is whether or not the great social, economic and political changes which the Asian peoples demand may be achieved without abridgment of essential freedoms or undue sacrifice of human dignity."

Speaking at Manhattan College, which conferred an honorary Doctor of Laws degree upon him, Mr. Romulo asked: "Can the new states of Asia attain their desire for social equality and economic security within the framework of democracy, or will they be obliged, like some other nations, to seek final recourse in extreme measures like Communism?"

"Such is the dilemma that confronts all new states of Asia today."

Continuing, General Romulo said, "There is no doubt about the course they would like to take. The Baguio conference reaffirms the adherence of these new States to the principles of the United Nations and proclaims their desire for 'closer co-operation in an atmosphere of freedom in order to ensure orderly and progressive development of their countries and improve living conditions of their people.'"

Under normal conditions, the Asian nations probably could reach their goal themselves. In the economic field, the Asian countries were hampered by price-fixing by buying countries. He pointed to copper and abaca—two of the most important Philippine products—whose prices were arbitrarily fixed by the buyers.

The Secretary said that in the present circumstances countries of South and South East Asia need the co-operation and help of friends in other lands and other regions, with whom they could work as equal partners devoted to peace, social justice, economic security and other common aims.

Desire for peace

"The free States of Asia cannot bring much material power to such a partnership. They do not have the land armies, air and naval forces and weapons, equipment and industrial capacity necessary to wage and win modern war. But they have one thing which could make the waging of another great war unnecessary. They have an invincible desire for peace and determination to muster all their moral power behind it."

"In the final reckoning, the contest between the forces of democracy and those that are seeking to undermine and destroy it will be decided on a moral, not on a military, plane. For the supreme prize at stake is nothing less than the soul of mankind."

In order to understand the situation in Asia, it was necessary to bear in mind three things:

1. "Asia is in the throes of a vast political, social and economic revolution."

2. "Asia has become one of the principle battlegrounds of the cold war."

3. "One must take account the emergence of a strong, collective Asia consciousness."

On the first point, he mentioned the assumption of independence by the Philippines, India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon and Indonesia, and commented "The arbitrary division of Korea by the great powers temporarily holds in abeyance the exercise of full sovereignty by the whole Korean nation." He also said, "The independence of Vietnam is still at issue."

All involved

On the second point, he declared: "There is no country in Asia today which is not actively involved to some extent in the cold war."

On the third point, he referred to the Asia relations conference in New Delhi in 1947. The conference on Indonesia in New Delhi last year and the Baguio conference of 1950.

He also decried attacks on the Church, remarking, "In ways those on the other side appreciate better than most of us, the nature of the issue between us. Thus we invariably find it

(Continued at foot of Col. 8)

ALIENS A DANGER TO THE U.S.

Washington, June 14.

A U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Sub-committee recommended today that all aliens at present employed abroad in United States Embassies, Consulates and Legations be replaced as rapidly as possible by Americans.

"Aliens are the most likely means of foreign penetration and the effort to penetrate our security should be constantly growing," the sub-committee said in a report to the Senate.

The report was signed by the two members of the sub-committee, Senators Green, Rhode Island Democrat, and Lodge, Massachusetts Republican. The panel is a unit of the five-man Foreign Relations Sub-committee which is investigating charges by Senator Joseph McCarthy, Wisconsin Republican, that the State Department has been infiltrated by Communists and their sympathizers.

The report said that as "one illustration of the growing awareness of the importance of security, it may be noted that in Germany since December 1, 1949, about 30 out of a total of about 200 employees have been removed for various security reasons."

Senator Lodge told a news conference that this allusion was to American citizens who, he said, are employees of the State Department.

Senator Green and Senator Lodge travelled to Europe last month to look into the State Department's security set-up abroad. In Paris and Frankfurt, they questioned department security officials who went there from other parts of the world.

Hearings behind closed doors also were held in Washington and New York.

"There was unanimous agreement among all the witnesses that all aliens now employed in American Embassies, Consulates and Legations should be replaced as rapidly as possible by Americans," Senators Green and Lodge said in their report.

"They added: 'There was no evidence that any other nation had so large a proportion as the United States of alien employees.'"

The sub-committee said that of 3,000 aliens employed by the U.S. throughout the world outside of Germany and Austria, about 15 to 20 per cent "are engaged in actual clerical work, the rest being drivers, janitors, charwomen, lift operators, telephone operators, etc."—Associated Press.

to be the one of their first objectives to discredit the Church, attack the clergy, intimidate and confuse the laity." He added: "The struggle is global and every country is in the front line."—United Press.




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INTENSE RESISTANCE TO FARM PLANS IN SATELLITE COUNTRIES

London. Russian plans for the collectivisation of agriculture in the satellite countries have been thrown out of gear by widespread passive resistance among farmers and peasants. Decrees and other forms of pressure have led to chaotic conditions in Bulgaria and Rumania. A new policy of "collectivisation by persuasion" has now been introduced. Officials administering the previous policy are being used as scapegoats and are being dismissed and reprimanded.

Security depends on uranium

Los Angeles, June 14. An Atomic Energy Commission geologist warned today that the security of the United States may depend on the development of low-grade uranium deposits as the present concentrated resources become depleted.

Dr. Robert Wright, in a speech to the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, did not indicate that immediate depletion was in prospect, but he said: "The world's uranium supply now comes from high-grade, comparatively small deposits—that is from pitchblende veins and earthy ores containing more than 2 per cent of uranium. These deposits all have finite lives. It is impossible to predict how long these high-grade reserves of uranium will hold out. But judging from past experience with other metals, we might expect that as the rich deposits become depleted and the rate of new discoveries declines more and more, attention will be devoted to low-grade, large-scale reserves."

Dr. Wright said Russia and Sweden are reported to be working on such reserves in states and uranium-bearing sedimentary rocks. He added: "The results of our exploration work to date are encouraging, but each new development raises its own peculiar problems. That is a challenge to all of us, and our own security and welfare may depend on how ably we meet this challenge."—United Press.

BALDWIN LOOKING FOR A JOB

London, June 14. Lord Baldwin, resigning Governor of the Leeward Islands, arrived in London today limping and looking for a job.

He said it is quite true that health reasons were the chief motive of his resignation. "I am very glad to have a rest. I am worn out. If you want a job for two years and two months with not even a day off on Sundays and nothing but trouble and just waiting for something to happen, then you can have it," he told a reporter at Plymouth, where he landed from the French liner Gasconne.

Lord Baldwin, a Labourite son of the late Conservative Prime Minister, was described by another passenger, Mr. E. D. Brisbane, a member of the Legislative Assembly of Saint Vincent, as popular with the Labour people of the islands but his ideology did not suit the top-ranking set. —Associated Press.

MINISTER'S TOUR

London, June 14. Mr. Patrick Gordon-Walker, the Commonwealth Relations Secretary, will leave London by air on July 7 on a Commonwealth tour.

He told a Press conference that his main purpose would be to visit New Zealand and Australia. He added that he would first go to Canada, and then to New Zealand, Australia and Ceylon, before returning to London in early September. —Reuter.

India floats a new loan

Bombay, June 14. The Indian Government tonight announced a 300,000,000 rupees loan bearing three per cent interest and repayable at par on June 15, 1954. Subscriptions are to be received from June 19 in cash for two and a half per cent 1950 bonds, both at par. —Reuter.

UN admits failure in Jerusalem

Lake Success, June 14. The United Nations Trusteeship Council today formally admitted failure in its task of imposing strict United Nations rule on Jerusalem and tossed the problem back to the General Assembly.

The Soviet-boycotted Council took the decision by a vote of nine in favour, with Iraq against and the Philippines abstaining. The adopted resolution noted that both occupants of the holy city, Israel and Jordan, refuse to operate in the General Assembly's decree for full internationalisation of Jerusalem.

The Council sent to the autumn Assembly a report summarising its futile efforts to carry out the task assigned by the Assembly last December. It also forwarded Israel's new proposals for a United Nations regime to protect the holy places and reports of the French delegate, Roger Garreau, who was the Council President during the period when it vainly tried to carry out its assignment.

The vote on the summary report of the Council's activities was 10-0 with the Philippines abstaining. Thus as has been long expected, the Assembly next autumn must again wrestle with the future of Jerusalem.

The consensus here is that the Arab States will fail this year in their attempt to push through an effective Assembly resolution, decreasing strict United Nations rule for the holy city.

Today's vote came after a long discussion centring around Israel's recent proposals that the safety of holy places be assured by a UN-imposed regime with detailed powers accepted by the city's occupying powers. The Israel delegate, Aubrey Eban, sitting in as an interested party, spearheaded opposition to Israeli delegate Awni Khalidi's efforts to delete all reference to Israel's new proposals. "My delegation insists on nothing except that the General Assembly be put in a position in which it can appraise events in the Trusteeship Council with objective accuracy. I do not think that anyone could deny that the reports of former President Garreau, and the proposals of my Government—last week, which already have aroused wide public interest, must merit the earnest consideration of the General Assembly."

When Khalidi suggested that the mention of Israel's proposals be cut of the factual record of the Council's activities, Mr. Eban said, "Iraq's suggestion would reduce the report not only to inaccuracy but also to absurdity. I could see no validity in the report and cannot accept it as objective and accurate if there is a conscious omission from the factual record of one of the major incidents." —United Press.

ENVOY KILLED

Frankfurt, June 14. Mr. Caven Frunzysky, Polish Minister to Holland, was killed at Rijnswijk, about eight miles North East of Dusseldorf, when his car collided with a German lorry, the Polish Consulate-General here stated today. —Reuter.

The East Karelian Communist party; M. Malyshov, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, and other Ministers and high officials have been dismissed and accused of "economic sabotage." It is noteworthy that of nine names published only two are Karelian.

SOUTH AFRICA HAS NOTHING TO CONTRIBUTE

Lake Success, June 14. The South African delegate to the United Nations technical assistance conference announced to the meeting today that his country had no contribution to make to the financial pool for helping under-developed countries. However, the possibility of making such a contribution was still under consideration.

Mr. J.R. Jordan, for South Africa, said that his country had established its own technical aid plan which would be its main preoccupation for many years to come and would constitute a considerable financial drain.

"We are keenly interested in the principle of the economic development of under-developed territories and are interested in the United Nations programme," he added.

"Unfortunately, South Africa has been unable to complete its study of the part it can play. No final decision has been made. We are, therefore, not in a position to announce a contribution, though the possibility of making a contribution is still under consideration."

So far, the only other country which has announced that it is unable to contribute to the fund is Siam.

The Italian delegate, Signor Francesco M. Dominio, announced that his country was contributing a total of \$93,000, of which the equivalent of \$88,000 would be contributed in lire to be used in Italian territory.

Near goal

Signor Dominio said that despite Italy's heavy commitments for the reconstruction of her economy, she wished to show that she adhered to the cause of international solidarity.

Fourteen more countries today made contributions to the fund, bringing the total to 60 nations taking part in the pool. The total of the fund so far is just over \$18,000,000.

Pledges from 48 countries brought the United Nations close to its goal of \$20,000,000 for an expanded programme of technical assistance to backward areas. Dr. Hamdi Choucri (Turkey) pledged \$182,000. Egypt, subject to Constitutional approval, pledged \$81,800; Austria, \$19,800. The United States has agreed to give as much as \$125,000 if the total fund reaches \$20,000,000. The latest unofficial tabulation showed that the fund now totals \$19,999,000.—Reuter and Associated Press.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONTRACTS

London, June 14. The British Government has signed contracts with Russia under which the Soviet Union will increase timber exports to this country by 50 per cent.

It is expected that Russia will provide about 150,000 standards of timber in the next year, compared with 100,000 in 1949. The standard is about two and a half tons.

Most of the extra wood will be used to help relieve Britain's severe housing shortage.

The deal was closed in Moscow by Sir Edward Monkhouse, the Government's timber controller. He is now on the way home. —Associated Press.

EMPIRE PRESS MEETING

Ottawa, June 14. The seventh Imperial Press conference should go on record as determined to defend the Empire penny rate for Press cables against all comers, Sir Keith Murdoch, leader of the Australian delegation, said today.

He strongly supported a suggestion put before the conference by Mr. Walton A. Cole, Editor of Reuters, that a permanent committee of the Empire Press Union should be set up with the primary task of ensuring that the penny Press rate is maintained. Such a committee would sit in London, and would also be a means of continuing co-operation between newspapers of all sections of the Commonwealth, keeping them informed of technical developments in the field of communications.

Mr. M.N. Cama, leader of the Indian delegation, emphasised the necessity of speeding up sea mails, especially for newspapers and advertising material.

"Before the war," he said, "we got mail in two weeks from Britain. Now, it takes five and the service is unreliable."

Mr. Alaf Hussain, Editor of the Karachi newspaper "Dawn," urged reduced rates for air mail and air freight for Press material. He also favoured an approach to the United Nations, urging the lowering of Press telegraph rates throughout the world. —Reuter.

"TIMES" BACKS CORRESPONDENT

London, June 14. "The Times" today cabled its Tokyo correspondent, Mr. Frank Hawley, giving him their full support and assuring him that there was no question of withdrawing him.

Mr. Hawley said on June 12 that he had been told he was considered a "security risk" by General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters and might be expelled from Japan.

In St. Louis, U.S.A., the "Post-Dispatch" said in an editorial today, "Anybody who sincerely believes in the supremacy of the people and the wisdom of his own decisions would be glad to have his policies put before the public. But not General MacArthur. He does not believe in letting the people know anything which strays from 'our hero's' official line."

"Hawley (London 'Times' correspondent Frank Hawley) said he was told by General Almond, Chief of Staff, that a correspondent was a bad security risk if he published any news 'likely to interfere with Occupation objectives.' This is a deviation of 'bad security risk' which even Senator McCarthy might not swallow." —Reuter and United Press.

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PRESS SUPPORTS ATTLEE'S VIEWS ON SCHUMAN PLAN

London, June 13.

Most newspapers today approved the reasons given by the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, for Britain's unwillingness to join the Schuman Plan at the outset.

But several newspapers commented that his statement that Britain was willing to co-operate in achieving European unity would be received sceptically at home and abroad because of the Labour Party Executive's apparent opposition to joining in economic planning with non-Socialist Governments.

"The Times" said that it was the Government's duty to prove their attitude of approval and support for the French initiative by deeds as well as words and to press on with the present review of the project by civil servants and experts to the stage when their findings can be the basis of Cabinet policy.

"It is fair to say that so far the Schuman proposals have been examined in Whitehall on their merits in the light of the practical requirements of the British and European coal and steel industries."

The "Manchester Guardian" said that the Schuman Plan was a departure of high promise and immense implications.

"If it succeeds we shall regret having remained outside. In that case we shall probably find some mechanism by which Britain can be associated with the pool," the "Manchester Guardian" continued.

"Meanwhile, we have been outmanoeuvred by the quick and ruthless tactics of the French Foreign Minister. We shall have

to wait for another opportunity to consider the issue of European industry at our own pace."

Tory criticism

The "Daily Mail" said that the alleged contradictions between Mr. Attlee and the Party Executive's statements would be resolved with cynicism and other capitals.

The paper commented, "While the public here will not plunge headlong into untried experiments abroad, they disown the arrogance of their rulers in lecturing the world."

The Conservative "Yorkshire Post" said that Mr. Attlee and the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin "in their preoccupation with the juristic and economic questions" raised by the Schuman Plan "seem to have blinded themselves to the fact that the issue is essentially a political one."

The paper said that the suspicion was bound to linger that the real reason for the British Government's non-co-operation "is to be found not so much in M.

Schuman's proposals as in the Government's suspicions of any non-Socialist administration."

The Conservative "Daily Telegraph" said that the White Paper "certainly confirms the impression that no British Government could have subscribed to so unusual a declaration so unusually pressed upon them."

Labour reply

But the "Daily Telegraph" voiced the same suspicions as the "Yorkshire Post" about the Government's real motives.

The official Labour Party paper, the "Daily Herald," rebuked Tory papers for "distortion at its wildest" in declaring that the Labour Party Executive had "rebuffed European unity." The paper declared, "While Labour rejects the idea of a super-Government to impose agreements, it does believe that there is immense scope for voluntary agreement between Governments irrespective of their political colour. That is a positive policy for unity of Europe."

When the British Government's White Paper giving the exchange

of views between the British and French Governments on the Schuman Plan was published yesterday, it was found that an important sentence had been left out by an oversight.

This sentence, which originally appeared in a statement defining the British Government's attitude to the plan, said, "The British Government is actively engaged in working on proposals inspired by the French initiative in the hope that they may be able to make a helpful contribution to the Schuman Plan."

The British Ambassador in Paris, Sir Oliver Harvey, was asked to explain to the French Government that this omission from the White Paper version was merely an oversight.

The Minister of State, Mr. Kenneth Younger, apologised for the omission of the sentence when questioned in Parliament today. He said that it was inadvertently omitted when the original documents were being collated for publication. An erratum slip would be included in a reprint of the White Paper—Reuter.

ON ONE WHEEL

Paris, June 14.

A four-engined Air France plane, with 28 passengers on board, made an emergency landing on one wheel at Le Bourget Airport tonight.

The plane had used up its petrol in 10 previous attempts to free its jammed undercarriage—Reuter.



Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands leave the Paris Opera after a gala performance during their three-day State visit to the French capital. (AP Photo).

Nehru gets great reception from Bali population

Singaraja, June 14.

Thousands of Balis of Bali, clad in bright sarongs and multi-coloured blouses, and men and children, enthusiastically gave three Jai Hind cheers for Pandit Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, who halted for an hour during his drive today to beauty spots on the island. President Soekarno and Pandit Nehru addressed a mass meeting here and then motored to Cintamani, a mountain resort where they had lunch.

Throughout the 200-mile drive across plains and mountains, crowds lined most of the route.

At one stage villagers from surrounding areas erected an avenue of palm leaves and banyans for a distance of 30 miles. At several points Pandit Nehru and President Soekarno stopped the car to enable girls, who came dancing with vases heaped with flowers, to shower the flowers upon them.

At Bedogel and Boegan and other villages there were impromptu mass meetings, where President Soekarno conducted Pandit Nehru and his daughter, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, to a rostrum and introduced them to the audience as "Bung Nehru."

On his return from Cintamani to Den Pagan, Pandit Nehru halted to see the mountain of lava at Goenong Batoer. This volcano erupted in 1926 and engulfed several villages.

He stopped at a few villages where the local populace received him with orchestras.

At several points priests chanted strange hymns in Javanese and threw flowers. Some priests were "chasing away evil spirits which might haunt your way."

While returning the party was caught by a heavy downpour. Despite the lashing rain crowds of Balinese villagers, many stripped to the waist and holding banana leaves for umbrellas, cheered the party.

The Rajas of Bali entertained Pandit Nehru and President Soekarno to dinner tonight and for an hour the visitors watched Balinese dance pieces depicting folklore.

President Soekarno led the 40-car-long convoy through blinding rain and pitch darkness to the house of the famous Balinese painter, Le Mayeur, where Pandit Nehru and President Soekarno studied by oil lamp the world-famous paintings of Le Mayeur's beautiful Balinese wife, Ni Pollok.

M. Le Mayeur explained to his guests that he came to Bali 18 years ago to paint for six months but has never left the island since. He married the beautiful Ni Pollok, who is now practically his only subject.

President Soekarno today spoke at four meetings. At each he drew enthusiastic cheers by declaring: "New Guinea will be Indonesian within a year!"—Reuter.

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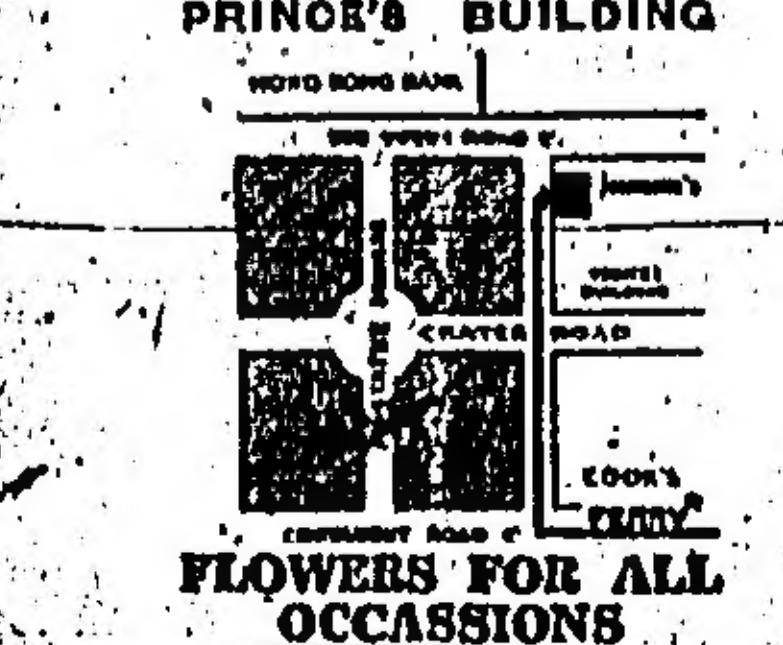
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"SOOCHOW"	Macao, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	7 a.m. 17th June
"ANHUI"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan	3 p.m. 18th June
"FUKIEN"	Kaohsiung, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 18th June
"SINKIANG"	Kobe	18th June
"FOYANG"	Incheon, Tientsin, Singapore, Djakarta, Samarang, Sourabaya & Macassar	5 p.m. 20th June
"FOOCHOW"	Keelung	5 p.m. 21st June
"SIENGGKING"	Bangkok	5 p.m. 24th June

* Sails from Custodian Wharf.

ARRIVALS FROM

"FOYANG"	Tientsin & Tsingtao	16th/17th June
"FOOCHOW"	Keelung	17th June
"SIENGGKING"	Keelung	19th June
"PAKHAI"	Kobe & Keelung	22nd/23rd June

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE LTD./CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO

"TAIYUAN"	Sydney	4 p.m. 19th June
"TAIPING"	Sydney & Melbourne	23rd June
"CHANGSHIA"	Sydney, Port Kaituma & Melbourne	6th July

ARRIVALS FROM

"TAIYUAN"	Japan	16th June
"TAIPING"	Japan	20th June
"CHANGSHIA"	Japan	3rd July

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said.

"AGAPENOR"	Havre & Liverpool	22nd June
"CALCHAS"	Casablanca, Liverpool & Dublin	24th June

ARRIVALS FROM

"AGAPENOR"	U.K. via Straits & Manila	In Port
"DOLUS"	U.K. via Bangkok & Labuan	22nd June
"AENEAS"	U.K. via Straits & Labuan	29th June
"MABON"	U.K. via Straits & Manila	4th July
"AUTOMEDON"	U.K. via Straits & Manila	16th July
"PATROCLUS"	U.K. via Straits & Manila	20th July
"CYCLOPS"	U.K. via Straits & Manila	26th July
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"HALLAND"		13th July
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M.V. "TAIYUAN"

Notice to Passengers

Sails

From Kowloon Wharf No. 5 on Monday the 19th June at 4 p.m. for SYDNEY.

Baggage

With the exception of hand packages carried by passengers themselves, ALL BAGGAGE must pass through the Wharf Company's Godown for loading on board by ship's slings.

HEAVY BAGGAGE should be sent to the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf Company's Godown No. 3 at No. 6 Gate by NOON AT THE LATEST on SUNDAY, 18th JUNE. Heavy baggage CANNOT BE ACCEPTED on the day of sailing.

Embarkation

Passengers should embark between 2 P.M. and 3 P.M. on MONDAY, the 19th JUNE, through No. 6 GATE, KOWLOON WHARF.

Agents:
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

CANTONESE BY RADIO

BY S.K. LEE

Lesson 38

Vocabulary:		
256. (1) teen(1)	The sky. Heaven.	
257. (2) hay(3)	Alt. Breath.	
258. (2) laang	Cold (weather).	
259. (1) (3) yeet	Hot.	
260. (chung), joong(1)	Middle. Centre. Within.	
261. (chl) jee(3)	Most (superlative).	
	To reach. Up to. Until.	
	Cold (things).	
262. (lung) doong(3)	A fine day.	
Combinations:		
1. Hoh(2) teen(1).	The weather.	
2. Teen(1) hay(3).	The weather is cold.	
3. Teen(1) hay(3) (2) laang.	Cold weather. (Winter season).	
4. (2) laang teen(1).	Hot weather. (Summer season).	
5. (3) yeet teen(1).	Neither too cold nor too hot.	
6. (1) M (2) laang (1) m.		
7. (3) yeet.		
8. (1) Neen joong(1).	During the year.	
9. Jee(3) hoh(2).	Best.	
General Expressions:		
85. Yik(1) (3) waak.	Or: (Interrogative).	
86. Fong(1) (3) teen.	Convenient.	
87. Doong(3) bun(2).	Cold food.	
Conversation:		
1.A. Heng(1)-gong(2) teen(1)-hay(3) hoh(2) hoh(2).	Is Hong Kong weather good?	
2.B. (2) Yau-(1) shee hoh(2), (2) Yau-(1) shed (1) m.	Some times good, sometimes bad.	
3.A. (2) Nay joong(1)-yeet(3) (3) waak (3) yeet-teen(1) ah(3)?	Do you like cold or hot weather?	
4.B. (2) Ngaw (3) Yau (1) m joong(1)-yeet(3) (2) laang-teen(1), (3) Yau (1) m joong(1)-yeet(3) (3) yeet-teen(1).	I like neither cold nor hot weather.	
5.A. Doong(2)-ganyee(2) neh(1)?	How is that?	
6.B. Yui(1)-(3) wai (2) laang-teen(1) tanyee(3) (2) laang, choh(1)-(3) Yup hoh(2) (1) m fong(1)-(3) been.	Because it's too cold in the cold weather, and unpleasant out-of-doors.	
7. (3) Yeet-teen(1) (3) Yau (3) yeet (3) Yau (3) gwooey, (1) m serng(2) (3) doh goong(1)-(3) foh(1).	The hot weather is both hot and tiring and work is unpleasant.	
8. (1) Neen-joong(1) jee(3)-hoh(2)-geh(3) teen(1)-hay(3), (3) hui Saam(1)-Yay(3)-(3) Yui (1) toong (3) Shup-Yut(1) (3) Yee-(3) Yuet.	The best weather of the year is in March, April, November and December.	
9. (1) M-(2) laang-(1) m-(3) yeet.	It is neither too cold nor too hot.	
10.A. (1) Yee-gah(1) gum(3) (3) yeet, choh(1)-hui(3) (3) wun(2) de(1) doong(3)-bun(2), (3) shik-(2) hah, hoh(2) mah(3)?	Now, it's so hot shall we go out to look for some cold food to eat?	
11.B. Hoh(2), hui(3) lah(1)!	Yes, let's go!	

SEIZURE OF JAP FISHING BOAT

Tokyo, June 15. A ship of unidentified nationality seized a Japanese fishing boat yesterday in the East China Sea, according to the Kyodo News Agency.

The boat, the 17-ton No. 10 Takasago Maru, was reported to have been seized within the MacArthur line, about 50 miles off the Eastern coast of Cheju Island.

The seizure was witnessed by another Japanese fishing boat, Kyodo said.—Reuter.

The first meeting of the Hong Kong Branch of the Royal Signals Association will take place at 8.30 p.m. on Monday at the Sergeant's Mess of the Hong Kong Signal Squadron, Murray Barracks.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

From PERSIAN GULF, KARACHI, BOMBAY, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

Consignees per ship
m.s. "ITOLA"

are hereby notified that their cargo will be discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., where it will lie at consignees' risk and expense and subject to terms and conditions of storage of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. The cargo is expected to be ready for delivery from the Godown on and after June 16, 1950.

Cargo is considered as being accepted in good order and condition by consignees, unless broken, chafed and damaged packages are left in the Godown for subsequent examination by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of consignees, at 10 a.m. on June 20, 1950.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulation, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when dutiable goods are examined.

All damaged cargo claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before July 7, 1950, or they will not be recognised.

No fire insurance will be effected.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have been taken delivery of ex ship's side or alternatively ex the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s premises unless a joint survey has previously been effected.

MACKINNON-MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents,
B.I. S.N. Co., Ltd.

Hong Kong, June 14, 1950.

COMMUNIST ARMY MOVEMENTS

Taipei, June 15. An independent report said today that an estimated 300,000 Chinese Communist troops have been withdrawn from the Indo-China border in the past month, and it was believed that the troops might have been redeployed in Eastern and Southern China where preparations for the Taiwan assault are under way.

Other reports said the Reds continued their road building programme in the border region, and a French source who was recent in Hanoi told the United Press that Vietnamese likewise was building roads on the other side of the border.—United Press.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

From JAPAN

Consignees per Ship
m.s. "SOUDAN"

Arrived June 10, 1950

are hereby notified that their cargo will be discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., where it will lie at consignees' risk and expense and subject to terms and conditions of storage of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. The cargo is expected to be ready for delivery from the Godown on and after June 17, 1950.

Cargo is considered as being accepted in good order and condition by consignees, unless broken, chafed and damaged packages are left in the Godown for subsequent examination by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of consignees, at 10 a.m. on June 20, 1950.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulation, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when dutiable goods are examined.

All damaged cargo claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before July 7, 1950, or they will not be recognised.

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MACKINNON-MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents,
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Hong Kong, June 14, 1950.

PLANE CRASH

(Continued From Page 1).

United Press quoted Air France officials in Paris as saying that both planes may have been sabotaged by Communist agents before leaving Saigon. The similarity of the crashes opened up the possibility of sabotage, they said.

Associated Press quotes an Air France spokesman in Paris as saying nothing was known there which indicated that either plane might have been sabotaged. Such a possibility would be investigated by a committee of inquiry already at Bahrain, he said, adding that from information in Paris, bad weather seemed to have been the probable cause of the crashes. No official statement would be made until after a lengthy inquiry.

The spokesman said that special security precautions are taken for all flights from Indo-China to guard against the possibility of sabotage.

Night landings banned

Air France headquarters today banned Air France aircraft from making night landings or taking off at Bahrain island airfield in the Persian Gulf.

Air France said that the decision had been taken by the Lines Inquiry Commission which had arrived at Bahrain to investigate the first Skymaster crash on Tuesday.

Air France planes would continue to use the Bahrain airfield by day, the announcement added.

The announcement said that the Bahrain airfield had no radar equipment and only two landing beacons.

Air France have used the Bahrain field as a re-fuelling point on the Far East route since March, this year. Previously Basra airfield, at the head of the Persian Gulf, was used.

An official at the Paris headquarters said the Saigon-Paris service, which runs four times a week, would not be interrupted.—United Press and Reuter.

KMT GENERALS SENTENCED

Taipei, June 15. Two Nationalist Lieutenant-Generals were sentenced by a court martial yesterday to 12 years' imprisonment on charges of dereliction of duty.

They were Leo Yen-nieh, former commander of the Sixth Army Corps, and Lee Tien-hsin, former commander of the 73rd Army.

The charges arose from their unauthorised withdrawal from Pingtan Island near Foochow, capital of Fukien Province, in September, 1949.

The two Generals abandoned the island against orders to hold out at all costs as reinforcements were on the way.—Associated Press.

GENERAL SMUTS

Pretoria, June 15. Today's bulletin on General Jan Smuts, who is seriously ill on his farm near Pretoria, said "He spent a comfortable night. His condition this morning is unchanged."

It was reported last night that he had maintained the initial rally, following a relapse on Tuesday evening as a result of a recurrence of the pulmonary embolism which left him exhausted.—Reuter.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees per

m.s. "BENARTY"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s godown where it will be at consignees' risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke at 10 a.m. on June 17, 1950.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after June 19, 1950, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before July 10, 1950, or they will not be recognised.

No fire insurance will be effected.

W. D. OXLEY & CO.
(CHINA), LTD.
Agents

Hong Kong, June 14, 1950.

RADIO

Radio Hong Kong broadcasts on a frequency of 845 kilocycles per second and on 9.55 megacycles per second in the 31 metre band.

H.K.T.

P.M.

12.15—Roman Catholic Prayers by the Rev. Father H.W. Gallacher, S. J. (Studio)

12.30—"Hong Kong Calling"—Programme Summary

12.45—Popular Waltzes by Frank Devol and His Orchestra

12.45—Light Variety with Ted Weems and His Orchestra, Guests: Dinah Shore (Vocal) & Elmo Tanner (Whistling)

1.15—Weather Report and Announcements

1.30—Interlude

1.30—"Lunchtime Music"

2.00—Close Down

2.00—"Home Front Calling"—Programme Summary

6.02—Children's Story, "Winnie the Pooh"—Adapted from the book by A. A. Milne—Piglet and Eeyore. (DUETS)

6.20—London Promenade Orchestra

6.30—Cantonese by Radio—Given by Miss Lee Wei Lan & S. K. Lee. (Studio)

6.50—Short Recital by Charles Killman, (Tenor)

7.00—"Music Lovers Hour"—Classical and Light Classical Requests Presented by Yvonne Charter. (Studio)

8.00—World News and News Analysis. (London Relay)

8.15—Studio Concert—Violin Recital by Andrew Martinson with Piano Accompaniment by Betty Brown.

8.30—Orch. Interlude

8.40—"Services Quia"—Introduced by Kenneth MacKenzie. (Studio)

9.00—"From the Editor's Office." (London Relay)

9.10—Weather Report

9.15—Music from the British Film, "Paul Temple and the Madson Mystery"—By Francis Durbin. (Sp. 7) "The Four Suspects" (DUETS)

10.00—"Composer of the Week"—(Vivaldi)

10.15—"Time for Music"—The HMC Midland Light Orchestra. (DUETS)

10.45—Lecuffa Cuban Boys

11.00—Radio News Reel. (London Relay)

11.15—Weather Report

11.15—"Goodnight Music"

God Save the King.

11.30—Close Down.

Reditfusion

A.M.

7.00—Up With The Sun.

7.30—Musical Kale.

7.45—Ed. A.

8.00—News & Weather Forecast.

8.15—Popular Music.

8.45—A Programme for Women.

9.00—Morning Music.

9.30—Friday Favourite Classics.

10.30—Morning Medley.

P.M.

12.00—H.K. Stock Exchange.

12.15—Tune Time.

12.30—Daily Music.

1.00—Singer.

1.15—News.

1.30—Music For You.

2.00—Friday Concert.

4.00—Today's Choice.

4.15—Slim Bryant and His Wildcats.

4.30—Vocalists.

5.00—Music Makers.

5.15—Hymns and Hail.

5.30—Children's Corner.

5.45—Radio Headlines.

6.00—Request Programme.

6.30—The Jumpin' Jacks.

6.45—De You Remember.

7.00—The Magic Carpet.

7.15—Candlelight and Silver.

8.00—B.B.C. News.

8.15—The Sweetwood Serenaders.

8.30—"Music by Radio"

9.00—The Stars Sing.

9.15—Time Out with Alan Prescott.

9.30—"Cheerful Time"

10.00—B.B.C. News.

10.10—Local News.

10.15—Romantic Cycle.

10.30—Make Believe Ballroom.

11.00—Mail of Manhattan.

SINGAPORE, JAVA PORTS and MACASSAR		
"TASMAN"	23rd June	30th June
"VAN HEUTBZ"	26th June	1st July
"TUTJALENGKA"	6th July	13th July
* only to Singapore, Penang & Bat. Deli		
MANILA, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA & SOUTH AMERICA		
"BERLAGE"	In Port	27th June
"TEGELBERG"	2nd July	6th July
"TIJKAPEK"	2nd July	6th Aug.
"RUYB"		
* not calling Manila and South America		
JAPAN		
"TEGELBERG"	4th July	10th June
"RUYB"	3rd Aug.	15th July
Agents: HOLLAND—EAST ASIA LINE		
EUROPE via MANILA and MALAYA		
"RYNKER"	In Port	16th June
"LANGLESCOT"	16th July	10th July
"MARIEKERK"	early July	early Aug.
Through B/L issued to Mediterranean and Northern European ports		
JAPAN		
"LANGLESCOT"	14th July	18th June
"MARIEKERK"	early Aug.	
KINGSTON BUILDING, TELEPHONE 20015 TO 20017		
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ISTHMIAN LINE		
(Isthmian Steamship Company New York)		
DIRECT MONTHLY SAILINGS TO NEW YORK VIA LOS ANGELES AND PANAMA		
"STEEL SURVEYOR"	26th June	
"AKTION"	24th July	
Tanks available for Bulk Oil.		
SAILINGS TO SAIGON, BANGKOK & DJAKARTA (BATAVIA)		
"STEEL SEAFARER"	24th June	
"STEEL ROVER"	23rd July	
"STEEL ADMIRAL"	20th Aug.	
ARRIVALS FROM U.S.A.		
Sails N.Y.	Sails S.F.	Due H.K.
"STEEL SEAFARER"	Sailed	24th June
"STEEL ROVER"	17th June	8th July
"STEEL ADMIRAL"	11th July	29th July
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ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE		
m.v. "SUMATRA"	End June	
m.v. "DUKAT"	20th July	
m.v. "MINDORO"	End July	
SAILINGS TO EUROPE		
m.v. "SUMATRA"	15th July	
m.v. "MINDORO"	Mid Aug.	
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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

CORNER IN COTTON MARKET IN EGYPT

Hong Kong Stock Exchange

The market continued steady with a bigger turnover at, in most cases, improved prices. The market continued steady with a bigger turnover at, in most cases, improved prices.

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Alexandria, June 14. The Alexandria cotton board—one of the world's major cotton trading exchanges—failed to open today because of an emergency brought about by a corner in the market.

Exchange officials asked for a temporary closure under extraordinary circumstances. Later, after the Exchange directors had met to study the situation, the Exchange opened, but little business was done.

High Ashmouni prices forced foreign buyers, particularly Britain, to obtain cotton elsewhere. The Pashas holding the corner hope that the shortage of soft currency cotton in the world market will force buyers to come back to them.

The directors were reported to have decided to ask the Egyptian Finance Ministry for cancellation of the June 10 directive. The corner was created by two brokers in June deliveries of Ashmouni-type cotton and sent prices skyrocketing nearly 100 per cent for this variety.

Large numbers of smaller dealers are reported to be virtually bankrupt as a result. Pashas' coup. Lacking financial resources to break the corner, these small traders are now unable to meet June delivery commitments or higher margin requirements.

Several bankruptcies have already been reported. Banks holding cotton as security on loans are now expected to be prepared to auction it for what it will bring. Ashmouni-type cotton, a middle staple variety, was bought and sold for about 2.15 Egyptian in March. It closed Tuesday at more than 2.28 Egyptian.

Two rich Egyptian Pashas are credited in trading circles with pulling off the first wholly effective Egyptian corner in the present generation. They are Mohamed Farouk Pasha and Ali Yehia Pasha. Some cotton traders said the two Pashas may have more than £10,000,000 Egyptian.

Intervention by the Egyptian Cabinet on June 10 dramatically saved the two from losing a similar amount, these sources say. A Cabinet order retroactively changed standing market regulations so that sellers could not meet futures delivery contracts in a specific grade like Ashmouni by taking in other types. The order effected all June delivery and left the two Pashas in complete control of the market.

Trouble ahead? Some conservative trade sources are convinced that the Pashas' profits are over-eager because they foresee trouble for the two businessmen in unloading their huge holdings which, due to a short crop, made the corner possible. They also say the corner is not as effective as the Pashas hoped because unexpected supplies appeared on the market.

Some cotton mills sold their Ashmouni stocks for quick profits and closed down to lower prices, throwing their employees out of work, trade sources said.

New York Stock Exchange

New York, June 14. Limited selling pressure was enough to force the stock market down for one of the largest average losses of the year. Final prices showed losses of fractions to around two points. Most issues ended at or near the lowest quotations of the day.

Trading was the slowest since Monday of last week. Transfers were 1,000,000 shares. Dow Jones averages: Stocks 78.43; 20 Industrials 223.32; 15 Rails 65.34; 10 Utilities 43.46.

Closing quotations: Admex Express 23 1/2, Alaska Juneau 2 1/2, American Can 11 1/2, Smelting 65, Telephone 158 1/2, Tobacco 65 1/2, Waterworks 10 1/2, Anaconda Copper 32, Aviation Corp. 8, Baldwin Locomotive 12 1/2, Bendix Aviation 44 1/2, Bethlehem Steel 37 1/2, Boeing Aircraft 20 1/2, Borden Co. 30 1/2, Canadian Pacific 16 1/2, Case, J. I. 42 1/2, Chrysler 72 1/2, Colgate 44 1/2, Commercial Solvent 17 1/2, Corn Products 97 1/2, Du Pont 45 1/2, General Electric 48 1/2, Motors 10 1/2, Goodrich 71 1/2, Goodyear 54, Homestead Mining 44 1/2, International Harvester 28 1/2, Paper 46 1/2, Tel. & Tel. 12 1/2, Johns Manville 49, Kennecott Copper 37, Montgomery Ward 58 1/2, National Distillers 32, New York Central 13 1/2, Packard Motors 4, Pan American Airways 8 1/2, Pennsylvania RR 16 1/2, Radio Corp. 20 1/2, Remington Rand 12 1/2, Republic Steel 36, Reynolds Tobacco 32 1/2, Schenley 44 1/2, Sears Roebuck 47 1/2, Shell Oil 43 1/2, Socoy Vacuum 10 1/2, Southern Pacific 55 1/2, Standard Brands 22 1/2, Oil of Calif 70, Oil of N. J. 77 1/2, Studebaker 33 1/2, Union Bag 32 1/2, Carbide 40 1/2, US Rubber 35 1/2, Steel 35 1/2, Lines 14 1/2, Westinghouse 35 1/2, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 94 1/2, Gen. Pub. Utilities 16 1/2.

Bonds were lower. Among curb stumblers were Louisiana Land, Pantepec Oil and Cities Service—Associated Press.

NY RUBBER. New York, June 14. Crude rubber number one futures closed 10 to 15 higher. July 28.00, September 26.15, December 24.80. Spot number one rubber smoked sheets 25-14 nominal—Associated Press.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. Consignees per AUSTRALIA-WEST PACIFIC LINE. m.s. "CITUS". are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown where it will be at consignees risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke at 10 a.m. on June 17, 1950.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

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TO SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES via JAPAN		
"President Taft"	Arr. July 3	Sails July 4
"President Madison"	Arr. July 12	Sails July 22
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"BENARTY"	Genoa, Le Havre, London & Hamburg	K/Wharf
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